

Racial Co-operation - 1914

Conferences, White SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CON- GRESS

The most important movement in the South today, as concerns better race relationship, is the Southern Sociological Congress which closed its annual session Sunday night in Memphis, Tennessee. Here the "silent South" assembled in large numbers and spoke out in no uncertain words on justice and freedom for all men. One of the larger streamers that greeted one's eyes on entering the Orpheum Theatre where the large meetings of the Congress were held, was: **Our Creed is Brotherhood, if you are with us, come on!** This creed of brotherhood was lived up to in all the meetings of the Congress and in all the speeches. The speeches on the race question, the cordiality with which they were received, the frankness with which both white and colored men spoke were a revelation and furnished grounds for all sorts of hope. Colored men not only spoke but took part in the meetings, voting, making motions and receiving places on committees just as other members. The races sat on the same floor. This was a new experience for both and sets a new precedent. This was good for both, for it was teaching the white man that he had nothing to fear in treating the Negro as a man and a brother. The largest meeting was held Thursday afternoon, when Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, of Mississippi and Dr. Booker T. Washington spoke. One Negro of wide travel and experience said: "I never expected to live to hear a Southern white man speak like that in the interest of the Negro." It was a bold utterance for justice and fair play. We never heard Dr. Washington to better advantage. He spoke for more than an hour with his audience completely with him. He never rendered better service for the race in public address than

on this occasion, when in frankness he told the white part of the audience of the annoyances and suspicions aroused by the many unnecessary laws and measures.

The chairman of the section on Race Questions is our own Dr. J. H. Dillard, who in speaking of the meeting said, "The most important meeting held in the South of recent years is this Southern Sociological Congress and not the least important is the section on race relationship."

It is without excuse that so many of the leading Negroes of the country have not connected themselves with this movement.

While the race question is one of the big features of the Congress, it is by no means

The summer school will begin June 29th and continue until August 7th. The teaching force will be made up of eight trained and experienced instructors: Mr. Alonzo H. Long, B. Ped., psychology. Mr. J. H. Lackerman, mathematics. Mr. J. H. Smith, science. Miss E. Junita Bowen, A. B., English. Miss Olive C. Mardella, domestic science. Mr. Stephen H. Dix, A. B., English. The Rev. T. H. Kiah, A. B.,

SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The Christian Index 4-244
The Southern Sociological Congress hold its next session this year in Memphis. Its session was held in Atlanta, Ga., last year. This is a great movement and this session promises to be one of the best yet held.

The Southern Sociological Congress, a branch of the national conference, held its convention in Atlanta, last year and the programme announced for the meeting here (Memphis) indicates a more interesting convention than any yet held.

Gov. Ben. W. Hooper of Tennessee, ex-Gov. W. H. Mann of Virginia, Dr. C. A. Ellwood of the University of Missouri, Dr. J. E. White of Atlanta, Dr. W. B. Paterson of Philadelphia, a national celebrity in medicine: Bishop Bratton of Louisiana and Dr. Booker T. Washington, the Negro educator, are some of those who will speak.

The preliminary programme is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 8 P. M.

President's Message—Ex-Gov. W. R. Mann of Virginia
"The Mission of the Southern Sociological Congress"—Gov. Ben. W. Hooper of Tennessee.
"The Significance of the Work of the Present Session."—Dr. John E. White of Atlanta

THURSDAY, MAY 7

Report of the committee on church and social service by Dr. John A. Rice, chairman.

"The Social Mission of the Church to Small Industrial Communities"—J. Lewis Thompson, of Houston, Tex.

"The Social Mission of the Church to City Life"—Dr. W. B. Patterson of Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Social Message of the Church to Modern Industry"—Dr. C. A. Waterfield of Paris, Tenn.

"The Sunday School as an Agency for Social Service in Community Life"—Andrew J. Bethea of Columbia, S. C.

"The Present Social Duty of the Church to the Home"—Dr. Charles A. Ellwood of Columbia, Mo.

Thursday—Race Co-Operation

"In Maintaining Public Health"—Dr. W. S. Freeman

of Richmond, Va.

"In Promoting Church Work"—Bishop T. D. Bratton

"In Securing Law and Order"—Dr. Booker T. Washington

At 8 p. m.:

"The Present Social Order in Conflict With the Ideals of the Church."—Dr. James R. Bowerton of Lexington, Va.

"The Imperative Demand for Church Co-operation to Maintain Social Health and Righteousness"—Dr. H. S. Bradley of Worcester, Mass.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Hindrances to Negro Progress—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

"Industrial Conditions"—J. B. McWane of Birmingham, Alabama

"Health Conditions"—W. S. Rankin of Raleigh, N. C.

"Lack of Proper Home Life"—Prof. A. M. Trawick of Nashville

"Urban Conditions Among Negroes"—Prof. G. E.

"Religious Conditions"—Dr. C. T. Walker of Augusta.

"Fighting the War Over"—J. H. Dillar of Charlotteville, Va.

The Church and Social Service

"The Preparation of Ministers for Social Service"—Dr. C. A. Gardner

"The Preparation of the Church for Social Service"—Dr. Charles A. McFarland

"The New Profession of Social Service and the Training of Social Workers"—Dr. G. B. Mangold

SATURDAY

8 p. m.—Inter-racial Interests:

"The Common Industrial Life"—Mayor Haton

"The Common Cause of Justice"—Dr. S. C. Mitchell

"The Common Interest of Health"—Dr. C. V. Roman

"The Common Basis of Religion"—Dr. W. D. Weatherford

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME FOR CONFERENCE VISITORS

8:00-9:00 a. m.—Parcel post demonstration—The Armory.
9:00-11:45 a. m.—Community organizations; co-operative associations; clubs for men, women, boys and girls—The Armory.
12:00—Mass meeting, National Theater, Business Men's day; C. A. Northcott, president West Virginia Business Men's Association, Huntington, presiding. Address by Thomas C. Powell, vice president Southern railway, Cincinnati.
2:30 p. m.—Farmers conference—The Armory. "How to Organize and Conduct a Co-operative Marketing Association," T. J. Brooks, Robert A. Campbell, C. E. Bassett.
Business men's conference, auditorium, The Seelbach. "Will the Growth of Farmers' Co-operative Associations Be Disadvantageous to Business Interests?" Harry Hodgson, John Lee Coulter, R. J. DeLoach.
Southern Educational Association—First Christian church. Joint session of

the department of superintendents and the conference of superintendents. Joint session of department of normal schools and conference on teacher training. Conference on the education of the negro. Department of libraries, assembly room, Free Public Library. Conference of country women—The Armory—Miss Eva Reichardt presiding. "How to Cook and Serve Vegetables," Miss Mary E. Sweeny; "Use of Meats," Miss Frances Heverlo; report of Extension Committee, Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, presiding. Conference of country preachers—Farmers' Club room in the Armory—the Rev. J. J. Cole presiding. "How Can the Sunday-school Be Made More Efficient? The Social Life of the Young People," the Rev. Lucias V. Rule; "Bible Study for Country Girls," Miss Jessie Field. Conference of country doctors, auditorium, Hotel Henry Watterson. "The Public School as a Factor in the Community Health," Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart. 8:00 p. m.—First Christian church—President's address, W. K. Tate, Columbia, S. C. "The Education of Teachers for Southern Schools," Bruce R. Payne, president George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. "An Attainable Ideal for the Rural School in the South, the Hon. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Washington.

New York Globe

December 1914

MR. WILSON AND THE NEGRO.

President Wilson yesterday in expressing to the University Commission on Southern Race Questions his interest in its work said that "our object is to know the needs of the Negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good." He added, "There isn't any question, it seems to me, into which more candor needs to be put, or more thorough human good feeling, than this."

The Negroes on more than one occasion have complained to the President of the race discrimination practised in some of the departments of the federal government at Washington. Only recently a delegation of colored men called at the White House to present their grievances, and when the spokesman, carried away by his ardor, lost his head the President most severely rebuked him for his discourtesy. The incident, unimportant perhaps in its bearing on the general question, nevertheless is indicative of the bitterness of the feeling engendered by the treatment of the Negro at the hands of the present administration.

The Negro is supposed to be the equal of the white man before the law. His rights should be respected, above all, by the federal government. And as head of the federal government President Wilson, as far as lies in his power, should compel this respect, which, unfortunately, is so lacking in substance. He cannot better show his "thorough human good feeling" toward the Negro than by putting an end to the present Jim Crowism in Washington.

RACES ARE URGED
TO WORK TOGETHER
Constitution

In Order to Better Conditions in the South—Bishop Bratton and Booker Wash-

ington Address Congress.

Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—The co-operation of the races for the purpose of bettering conditions in the south, as discussed by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, of Jackson, Miss., and Booker T. Washington, head of the large negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., and one of the foremost negroes of the country, attracted great crowds at the afternoon session of the Southern Sociological congress here today.

At the morning and night meetings the general subject of "The Church and Social Service" was discussed by able speakers.

Bishop Bratton's Views.

Bishop Bratton pointed out the necessity of race co-operation in church work as a contributory factor in laying the foundation for the solution of the race problem.

"We of the white race have had full twelve centuries more of civilization," declared Bishop Bratton. "Through the same faith that has transformed our own strong race from Anglo-Saxon savagery, we are to take this large segment of the world's people here at our own doors and raise them from superstition and degradation to a place in which they can help build the social, economic and religious order for which we are striving."

"The first point of co-operation for the two races in this is the example of a solid religious faith and justice; the second is the points of contact in their churches and schools and the sharing with them the benefits of our great public school system. But above all is to live the gospel. What is to happen if these people are to lose the guidance of religion at this critical point of their development I tremble to predict."

The bishop took to task extremists of both races.

Following the address of Bishop Bratton, former Governor Mann, who occupied a seat on the platform, called on Major R. R. Moton, a leading negro of Virginia, to lead the colored portion of the audience in singing. "Climb, Climb Up Higher" and "Down on the Suwanee River" brought rounds of applause.

Booker Washington Talks.

Booker Washington, in discussing race co-operation in securing law and order, pointed to the sociological congress as one of the best means of bringing the two races to a better understanding of each other, as well as the needs and aspirations of the negro.

Answering the question, "How can the negro in the south do his part in using this congress to bring about better conditions," he said:

"We can use this congress as a means of appealing directly to the white people for anything we thing they ought to do for our race. In every county in the south our people should get into touch with the various officials and make it possible for them to see the better life of our race."

"We can use this organization to spread an influence among our people for the prevention of crime. In spite of all that may be said in palliation, there is too much crime committed by our people in all parts of the country. We should let the world understand we are not going to hide crime simply because it is committed by black people."

On the other hand, Washington declared, the congress can serve as a medium for the white people to get

better acquainted with the most useful and best type of negro in every community. He said the time had come when the white leaders of the south should no longer permit the negro to be used as a "political scare-crow" by selfish politicians.

Professor Howerton's Address.

Professor J. R. Howerton, of Washington and Lee university, was the principal speaker at the night session, his address being on "The Present Social Order in Conflict With the Ideals of the Church."

"Two different things," said the speaker, "are the church as an organized body, expressing itself through its courts and officers, and the church as simply a collective term for its membership. And there is no church considered as an entity apart from her constituent members."

Holding that the ideals of the church are the ideals of its members, at least the ruling class of them, Professor Howerton asserted that no form of privilege or exploitation has not at one time or another claimed the sanction of the church.

"Even today," he continued, "some of those economic and political doctrines which most obstruct social progress are supposed to rest upon that sanction. And yet, paradoxical as it may sound, out of the church itself has come the most progressive, radical and revolutionary forces in history, forces which have not only reformed the political and economic institutions, but her own forms and creeds."

"Economics, politics and all modern life must be reinterpreted under the terms of ethics and religion to make them contributory to the social welfare."

BOSTON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

27 June 1914
SOCIOLOGICAL
WORKERS PLAN
THEIR MEETING

Sagamore Conference Which Will Be Held Next Week Is Expected to Draw 500 Educators, Reformers and Workers

PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

SAGAMORE, Mass.—Five hundred educators, reformers and social workers plan to attend the eighth annual session of the Sagamore sociological conference which opens at Sagamore beach next Tuesday, continuing through July 2. Folk songs of many nations, sung by Henry L. Gideon and Mrs. Constance Ram-Gideon, will open the conference Tuesday night and Prof. Daniel Evans of Andover theological seminary, Cambridge, will open the discussion on "The

mittee that this gathering may result in the organization of an annual conference upon this subject. George W. Coleman, president of the conference and director of the Ford hall meetings, will be the

of the entire session of the conference, with a talk on "Is Race Antipathy Rational?"

The Rev. William N. DeBerry of Springfield, Mass., will speak on "What the Negro Wants," the second day of the conference, and the Rev. Benjamin F. Riley of Birmingham, Ala., who has for five years been working among the negroes, will tell "What We Can Do for the Negro." Roland W. Hayes of Boston will sing.

At the evening session, the problem of the Asiatic in the United States will be discussed by the Rev. William Elliot Griffis of Ithaca, N. Y. Dr. Griffis will base his arguments upon actual experiences and investigations in the Orient, where he was organizer of schools in Japan, superintendent of education in the province of Echizen, and professor of physics at the Imperial University of Tokio. The general discussion will be led by Peter Clark Macfarlane, author and lecturer.

No special speaker is announced for Thursday morning, with the exception of Robert Haven Schauffler, who will read his poem "The Crucible," the rest of the session being given up to general discussion. "Has Race Anything to Do with the Prejudice Against the Jew?" an address by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, and reports of various committees will end the program of the conference.

Hosts and hostesses for the conference include John D. Adams, Lincoln House, Boston; B. Preston Clark of Boston, Arthur J. Crockett, Boston; Mrs. Glendower Evans, Boston; the Rev. James A. Francis, Boston; Prof. Edward S. Hawes of Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. H. Lathrop, Boston; Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, Needham, Mass.; Miss Cornelia Warren, Waltham, Mass., and Mrs. Edward P. Williams, Greenwich, Conn.

Following the conference July 3 the first gathering of those interested in the promotion of open forums, as illustrated by the Ford hall meetings of Boston, will be held. Reports from several forums will be read with a discussion as to the ways and means for their advancement. It is the hope of the com-

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Conferences, White.

CONFERENCE WORKERS AND SPOTS OF INTEREST SEEN BY VISITORS AT THE ARMORY YESTERDAY



AT THE HEALTH EXHIBIT. VISITORS LOOKING THROUGH MICROSCOPES AT TYPHOID FEVER GERMS AND HOOKWORM



AT THE PARCEL POST EXHIBIT

I. V. HOOPER, MORGANFIELD, Champion Corn Grower of Kentucky

science, Winthrop Farm School, busied themselves with the exhibits and appliances to be used in the demonstrations which will begin to-day.

The purpose of this department is to show a school of the "three-teacher type" and the teaching of agriculture, domestic science and the "three R's" in their relation to one another.

Ready To 'Demonstrate.

The country church demonstration and Farmers' Club demonstration were not held yesterday morning, but will take place as scheduled to-day. In the Farmers' Club department A. D. Wilson is programmed to explain the work of the club, and C. E. Bassett to talk on "The Co-operative Association."

The Rev. W. H. Mills the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Thomas, the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, Henry Israel and Miss Jessie Field are the speakers for the country church division.

One of the interesting exhibits at the armory is that of the State Board of Health, showing examples of the ravages of hookworm and pellagra. The talks on these diseases and the work the health board is doing in an effort to eradicate them are by Dr. Arthur McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health. He told yesterday of the campaign of education against hookworm and pellagra carried on for a period of six weeks in twenty counties in the eastern part of Kentucky, and of the good that was accomplished. Life-size pictures of men, women and children, taken before and after treatment for hookworm or pellagra were shown by him.

Dr. McCormack explained that the hookworm is a bloodsucker, and said that it had its origin from soil pollution. As a sure preventive against hookworm and typhoid fever he recommended the installation of sanitary privies throughout the State, one of which is rebated to them in proportion to the amount of business they have done with the warehouse, while we purpose to give the nonmembers 25 per cent. In 1912 I received a dividend of \$3 on my \$50 share, but I also drew \$69 as profit on the amount of business I had done with the warehouse.

"During the first six months of 1911 we did a business amounting to \$19,000. In 1912 it amounted to \$50,000 and in 1913 to \$60,000. This shows that the business is growing all the time. The profits during the first six months were \$820; the next year they were \$1,720, but last year they amounted to only \$320. This was due to a considerable loss on a large quantity of potatoes.

"In the co-operative creameries in our county the farmer pays 2 cents a pound for making butter and handling it afterward. The cost is not quite 1.5 cent, which leaves a nice profit. We also ship livestock through our warehouse, charging the seller 5 cents per hundred pounds on hoof on the average, although a straight price of 25 cents per calf has been introduced."

Parcel Post Demonstration.

Interest in the parcel post demonstration booth was aroused early with the arrival of packages shipped from Washington by L. B. Flohr, of the office of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, before his departure for Louisville. The shipments included eggs and butter, and Mr. Flohr pointed to the perfect condition of the butter as an illustration of the efficient use of the parcel post. He explained proper methods of wrapping, packing and mailing. Samples of hundreds of commodities mailable through the parcel post were on exhibit in the booth, including such articles as plows, wheels, automobile tires, stoves, as well as foodstuffs, flowers and clothing.

E. T. Schmitt, postmaster of Louisville, was among the earliest visitors to the booth, and John Allen Leathers, assistant postmaster, was in charge, assisted by I. C. Banta and C. A. Settemayer, of the local post-office staff. The booth has

N.C. HAMMAK, MORGANFIELD, Pres. Kentucky Educational Association
JOHN B. McFERRAN, J.W. NEWMAN, Commissioner Agriculture
POSTMASTER SCHMITT
T.J. BROOKS, Mississippi Agricultural College

Demonstrations Expected To Be In Full Sway To-day

UNABLE to have all the demonstrations at the armory in working order yesterday, efforts of those in charge of the various departments were devoted to shaping things for to-day. A. P. Bourland, executive secretary of the Conference for Education in the South, explained the delay in the arrangements by saying that the armory was not turned over to him until last Saturday and it was impossible to complete the work. He promised that no interruption in the programme will be encountered during the remainder of the meeting.

The only thing which was in perfect order at the announced time was the parcel post exhibit and it was the attraction for everybody who entered the hall. The health and sanitary exhibit and demonstration of the State Board of Health also were in evidence; but in the other departments little or nothing was done in the way of demonstrating. No attempt was made to show how co-operative associations are being formed and managed, although representatives of several Wisconsin organizations were present to give information and advice. Wisconsin is recognized as one of the progressive States relative to co-operative farmers and fruit growers' associations and the methods used in that State are said to be followed by farmers in other localities.

Gives Organization Details.

H. A. Grover, who for three years had been manager of the La Valle Farmers' Company, of La Valle, Sauk county, Wis., and who is one of the demonstrators for the Farmers' Produce Association at the armory, gave details of how his company was organized, how it is being managed and what the results have been. He said in part:

"After 50 per cent. of the stock of the company we intended to organize for the maintenance and conduct of a 'warehouse' had been subscribed and 20 per cent. had been paid in we began to sell stock. Then we incorporated and elected seven directors, who chose a president and other officers. A general manager also was elected. This manager is supposed to look after the ordinary run of business. If a proposition comes up that is too big for him to handle he calls a meeting of the board of directors. In our organization we had a building manager who built a warehouse and after that we had a business manager and a secretary, but in most cases the general manager does all the work.

"We have been in existence about four years and now between 40 and 50 per cent. of all the farmers in our vicinity are members. We got 5 cents a bushel of potatoes more than those who do not belong, and we buy ma-

chinery through the warehouse for from 8 to 10 per cent. less than what the individual buyer has to pay. The same may be said with regard to feed, seed, flour and many other things that we buy in large quantities.

"One of the most important things in co-operative work is that the majority must rule and that stock is not transferable. The stock certificate of the La Valle Farmers' Company reads as follows: 'This is to certify that John Doe is the holder of one share of \$50 in the La Valle Farmers' Company, which share is not transferable, but may be surrendered to the corporation for its face value at the election of the company. The corporation, by its officers, also claims the right to recall any issued share upon payment of its face value to the holder.' The certificate bears the names of the president and the secretary.

Stock Flexible.

"Members of our organization may hold five shares, but they can vote only one. Flexibility of stock is essential. We must be in a position to sell it and buy it back, if we choose, in order to prevent it from getting into undesirable hands. We will buy back a share from a member if he moves away or if he wants to quit for a good reason, but we do not buy it back just because he may be dissatisfied with something.

"Nonmembers may buy at our warehouse, and we expect to reorganize in such a way as to permit them to share in the profits to a certain extent. Creameries in our section have adopted this plan and it has worked well. Members all then, after making provision for all expenses, get 75 per cent. of the profit, a central position on the main floor. Hundreds visited the department throughout yesterday to learn of the advantageous use of the new postal system between the farm and the city home.

Teach Basket Weaving.

Though the rural school demonstration was not held yesterday morning, the three experts in charge put their time to good use by instructing nearly a score of little girls in the art of basket-weaving and by arranging and placing paraphernalia which will be used throughout the week in demonstrations pertaining to domestic science, agriculture and related subjects.

Mrs. Hetty S. Browne, principal of Winthrop Farm School, Rocky Hill, S. C., showed the schoolgirls, recruited from the Monsarrat and Prentice-street public schools, how to use corn husks in the weaving of baskets. This work continued during the morning. Prof. J. S. Pullen, of Eastern State Normal School, Richmond, Ky., and Miss Margaret Whittemore, head of the department of domestic science in the exhibits at the armory. It is styled the self-cleaning, fly-proof, septic-tank privy recommended for all country and town homes, schools, hotels, railway stations, courthouses and other places without sewer connections.

This sanitary privy, according to Dr. McCormack, represents the biggest accomplishment of the State Board of Health during the last five years. The details of construction and management have been worked out with care, and if

the plans are strictly adhered to and one instructions as to daily flushing and rigid cleanliness are carried out the privy may be placed within ten feet of the house. The cost of construction ranges from \$6 to \$60, Dr. McCormack said, bringing it within reach of all.

Germs Displayed.

Dr. Lillian South, of Bowling Green, State bacteriologist, is in charge of a microscopic display of germs being exhibited in connection with the exploitation of the work of the State Board of Health. Two young women are assisting her. Through the microscope are seen wriggling hookworms and typhoid fever germs. Dr. McCormack, in one of his lectures yesterday said that typhoid fever costs the people of Kentucky \$12,000,000 annually, although it is a preventable disease.

Pictures of unsanitary residences and schoolhouses in McCreary, Breckenridge and other counties are shown in connection with the health exhibit. Dr. McCormack points out how these structures should be erected.

Rural Nurses' Work.

Another interesting display in operation yesterday was that of the American Red Cross Association, illustrating the routine of the rural nurse. There are few such in Kentucky, but in Pennsylvania and various other States they are doing a great work, it was said. They go into various communities and give the women instruction as to how to manage their households. They train the girls in domestic science and lecture the men and boys on matters that will help them.

William Alonzo Etherton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., farm architect, will begin a series of lectures at the armory to-day. He will tell his hearers how the farmhouse may be erected in a way to make it convenient and sanitary for the least amount of money. He also will tell the farmers how they ought to build their barns and other outhouses.



Miss JOHNNIE CRAMER, of State University
DEMONSTRATING COOKING

Canned Stuff Displayed.

Although there are no demonstrations in the department for girls' clubs work, there is an interesting exhibit of preserves and canned stuff prepared by ten champion girls from each of the fifteen Southern States. This exhibit is in charge of Miss Mary E. Creswell, of the Government farm demonstration work in the South, and the State leaders in the fifteen States. According to Miss Creswell 320 counties in these States are organized in canning clubs that have a membership of 33,000. Only 4,202 girls complied with the rules and regulations governing reports and they put up "1,300,283 cans of tomatoes and 522,147 cans and jars of other products, all of which is valued at \$180,420. Each of the 320 counties has a regularly appointed agent who gives advice and instruction and assists in every other way in broadening the scope of the work."

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington has sent to the Armory model poultry houses, incubators, sanitary drinking arrangements for chickens, etc., feed boxes, chicken coops and many other things of interest to the farmer.

Dallas, Texas.

NEWS

APR 11 1914

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS
MERGE ORGANIZATIONS

CONFERENCES AT LOUISVILLE
COME TO CLOSE.

Selection of Meeting Place for Next Year Is Deferred, Pending Formal Consolidation.

Louisville, Ky., April 10.—The four-day sessions of the Conference for Education in the South and the convention of the Southern Educational Association closed here today with the election of officers. J. Y. Joyner of Raleigh, N. C., was elected president of both organizations, which have been meeting here jointly. The Educational Association today also approved a resolution for consolidation with the Conference for Education in the South, passed by the conference last night.

Meetings on the program for tonight by the farmers and business men were canceled and delegates to both conventions brought their work to a close at a mass meeting. Selection of a meeting place for next year has been delayed until the executive committees of the two organizations can meet and perfect the final details of the merger. Cincinnati, Ohio; Waco, Texas; Montgomery, Ala.; St. Louis, Mo., and Chattanooga, Tenn., are being considered.

Those elected officers by the Conference for Education in the South in addition to Mr. Joyner, were: J. N. Camden, Versailles, Ky., first vice president; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va., second vice president; W. A. Blair, North Carolina, treasurer; A. P. Bourland, Washington, D. C., executive secretary.

Executive committee: W. B. Frissell, Virginia; M. P. Shawkey, West Virginia; Clarence Poe, North Carolina; D. R. Coker, South Carolina; Harry Hodgson, Georgia; A. A. Murphree, Florida; C. E. Thomas, Alabama; Joe Cook, Mississippi; J. B. Aswell, Louisiana; S. P. Brooks, Texas; George B. Cook, Arkansas; J. A. Patten, Tennessee; M. O. Hughes, Kentucky; W. D. Bentley, Oklahoma; Albert S. Cook, Maryland.

Officers elected by the Southern Educational Association, besides Mr. Joyner, were: M. P. Shawkey, Charleston, W. Va., first vice president; Cleste S. Parish, Atlanta, Ga., second vice president; J. C. Fant, University of Mississippi, third vice president. Board of directors: J. J. Poster, University of Alabama; J. R. Jewell, Fayetteville, Ark.; W. M. Sheats, Tallahassee, Fla.; F. H. Gains, Decatur, Ala.; F. C. Button, Frankfort, Ky.; A. B. Dinwiddie, New Orleans; W. J. Holloway, Salisbury, N. C.; J. T. Calhoun, Collins, Miss.; State Superintendent Evans, Jefferson City, Mo.; Robert H. Wright, Greenville, N. C.; George V. Buchanan, Oklahoma City; E. M. Poteet, Greenville, S. C.; C. W. Brister, Memphis, Tenn.; P. W. Horn, Houston, Tex.; R. C. Stearnes, Richmond, Va.; R. L. Cole, Hinton, W. Va.

Large numbers of delegates began leaving for their homes late today upon completion of the various sectional meetings.

Racial Co-operation - 1914 Conferences, White. BIG CONFERENCE TAKES UP WORK

South's Problems Considered
By Leaders In Many Fields.

Welfare of Rural Community
Organization Studied.

Demonstration At Armory
Under Direction of Experts.

BODIES MEET SEPARATELY
Courier Journal
4-8-14

PROGRAMME CHANGE

President W. K. Tate, of the Southern Educational Association, announced last night that owing to the fact that P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, must return to Washington on official business, Thursday night's programme of the association, at which he was to appear, has been put forward for to-night, and that to-night's programme will be tomorrow night.

To discover practical means of organizing rural communities for the development of farms and country homes, schools and churches in the South, farmers and business men, doctors and ministers from fifteen Southern States met in Louisville in the first of a series of conferences and demonstrations of "Co-operative Communities," under auspices of the Conference for Education in the South.

Due to failure of large delegations from extreme Southern sections to reach the city until late yesterday afternoon and last night, attendance at the opening conferences was not as representative as was anticipated. A. P. Bourland, of Washington, executive secretary of the conference, said last night that these people now had reached the city and would attend the

demonstrations of "How to Organize and Conduct Co-operative Associations" at the armory this morning.

Experts On Ground.

A corps of experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and its allied bureaus came to the city to conduct demonstration. Specialists on subjects related to farm life, who are at the heads of agricultural departments in leading universities of the North and South, are here to direct this work. Men, who through community organization brought wealth into sections of farming country where the soil was impoverished, have traveled long distances to tell the farmers and business men of the South of their work that farming communities may be able to copy it.

The opening day of the conference was celebrated as Farmers' day. The speakers devoted greater attention to the needs of the farmer and the ways of helping him than to other subjects, which shall be taken up during the remainder of the week.

Johnson N. Camden, of Versailles, executive chairman for Kentucky, presided at a mass meeting at the National Theater at noon, when the conference formally was begun. Addresses were made by Pendleton Beckley, City Attorney, representing Louisville, and Lieut. Gov. E. J. McDermott on behalf of the State. A. D. Wilson, director of the Department of Agricultural Extension of the University of Minnesota, expressing the keynote of the Louisville conference for the visitors, chose as his subject "The Need of Co-operation Among Farmers."

Organization Is Begun.

Organization and conduct of the farmers' co-operative bodies were taken up at the Armory yesterday morning, but, due to the failure of many persons to reach the city in time, much of this work was deferred until this morning. The interior of the Armory will be made to represent a model organized rural community to-day, to-morrow and Friday, when all phases of this work will be discussed.

P. P. Claxton, of Washington, United States Commissioner of Education, delivered the principal address at a mass meeting last night at the First Christian church, Fourth and Breckinridge streets. The meeting was in the nature of a memorial for Robert C. Ogden, the New York merchant, who was president of the conference for many years.

In conjunction with the conferences of farmers and business men, the Southern Educational Association, H. K. Tate, Columbia, S. C., president, convened at the First Christian church. The Southern Association of College Women, of which Miss May Lansfield Keller is the president, met at the Hotel Henry Watterson for a four-day convention, and the League of Southern Women Writers met in the red room of The Seelbach last night.

Conferences were held in seven different places yesterday afternoon, the largest of which was the conference of farmers at the armory. The business men and country editors held meetings at The Seelbach, while the country doctors gathered in the auditorium of the Hotel Henry Watterson and the country preachers in the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Third street and Broadway. A group of country women, to whom greater recognition has been given this year than at any previous conference, was held at the First Christian

church.

The reason for the meetings, conferences and conventions of these diversified elements of life in the South was described by Commissioner Claxton in his address last night as an attempt to "lift the dead hand of traditions from the pulse of progress of the South of the present."

Organization of Clubs.

To aid the farmers of the sections of the South which formerly produced great quantities of cotton, but which have been impoverished by the raids of the boll weevil, particular attention was given organization of clubs for the breeding and raising of stock, and others known as "stock selling associations." The parcel post, and through it the development of poultry-raising and egg-selling clubs for boys and girls in the rural schools, are being shown, under the direction of Lewis B. Flohr, of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, while the work of the boys' corn clubs and the girls' canning clubs has received generous attention from the designers of the exhibit at the Armory.

A model rural schoolhouse and a model country farmhouse have been erected, and their principles of design are being explained in the hope of furthering the movement for better homes, insuring greater comforts and conveniences for the workers of the soil.

The work of former President Ogden, who was one of the organizers of the

(Continued On Third Page.)

conference, and who continued at its head until his death, received a large measure of praise from Commissioner Claxton. The main auditorium of the church was well filled by delegates, many of whom had known the former president and were closely associated with him in his efforts to tear away the bonds of prejudice which caused people in the South to look with disfavor on the movement in the early stages of its existence.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, Va., acting president of the conference, presided. Invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Hemphill, president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky.

Eulogizes Mr. Ogden.

Mr. Claxton eulogized Mr. Ogden by offering statistics to indicate the progress of education in the South through the work of the conference and the Southern Educational Board. He traced a history of the organization from the first meetings at Capon Springs, West Virginia, when the late Bishop Dudley, of Louisville, was among those present.

"Those who believe in democracy and understand that Democracy depends on educational training, good will and honesty of purpose will say with me that the work of education in the South in the last fifteen years reads like a fairy tale," said Mr. Claxton. "Robert G. Ogden was the heart and soul, the guiding force, of this body for many years, and it is his work that makes things we have done and are doing possible. Just what the South has done as a result of his work or what the educational standing of the South would have been without it cannot be told, just as in harvest time in the late summer of the year it is impossible to say what share the sunshine and what share the rain had in it, but we do know that without them there would be no harvest."

Decline In Illiteracy.

"According to the 1900 census in the South Atlantic States the percentage of illiteracy among children between the ages of 10 and 20 years was 9.1; in 1910 it was 5, and now it is estimated at 4. In the South Central States in 1900 it was 9.6; 1910, 5.7 and now is estimated at 4.5."

Mr. Claxton gave the decrease in illiteracy among both white and negro children of school age by States. Among white children, he said, Kentucky had reduced its percentage from 8.2 to 5.4 in fourteen years, and in the negro classes from 18 to 8 per cent. At no time in the history of any nation has so great a reduction in the illiteracy of a people been made as in the South during the last fourteen years, he said.

Lengthening of school terms in the rural districts of fourteen Southern States was related in figures by Commissioner Claxton. He said this had been done despite the fact that the period of the city schools had remained practically unchanged. Value of school property has increased in a wonderful degree, he maintained, and added that the income for school purposes had increased from 150 to 260 and 275 per cent. There were no public high schools when the conference began its work, he stated, and he told of vast sums of money spent in lengthening terms of elementary schools, establishment of high schools, normal schools and technical schools.

"A new era clearly has begun," said Mr. Claxton. "It is the most remarkable thing this country has witnessed since the close of the Civil War. People not only in the North and the East have heard of this wonderful change, but from all parts of the world inquiries have come to the office of your Commissioner of Education about your progress. The equality of opportunity for education has meant a great deal. People are turning to the South. Only recently a commission appointed by the Republic of China to study educational conditions in the United States spent more than one-half its time in the South."

Outgrowths of Conference.

Mr. Claxton told of organizations that have grown out of the conference. He named the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board, which has received \$50,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller for its work. The farming demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture grew from the conferences, he said, and also the school improvement work. The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, which is fighting hookworm and directing a general fight for rural sanitation, is another outgrowth of the meetings, he announced. Rural school inspectors and a college for teachers to be erected at Nashville are due to the work of the body, according to the commissioner.

He told of men prominent in all walks of life who have addressed the conference when its sessions were mostly big mass meetings, and said the conference is showing the way to a new kind of education, being not a course of study, nor handling of bad boys in schools, lessons in spelling or arithmetic, but education from the standpoint of a great industrial problem.

"We are following the motto that we are serving our country best by serving the child," he said. "We have made wonderful progress, but we do not anticipate doing all this in a few hours, a few days, months or years. We must wait for the next generation."

CITY-FARM CO-OPERATION

KEYNOTE AT NOON SESSION

A. D. WILSON, OF MINNESOTA,
AND LIEUT. GOV. M'DERMOTT
AMONG SPEAKERS.

"The Need of Co-operation Among Farmers" was the principal topic dis-

cussed at the first of the noonday meetings at the National Theater yesterday. The subject had an able exponent in A. D. Wilson, of the University of Minnesota, an institution which, for years, has been lending active support to the forward movement in rural enterprises and endeavors. J. N. Camden, of Versailles, Ky., presided at the meeting and spoke. The gathering was welcomed on behalf of the State of Kentucky by Lieut. Gov. E. J. McDermott, who after expressing regret that Gov. James G. McCreary was prevented from being present, said in part:

"Germany and France, especially Germany, have accomplished wonders in scientific agriculture in all its branches. The Germans have taught the world how to restore forests and to renew the strength of the soil; how to raise fruits and flowers; how to help the thrifty farmer in need of money for improvements. The Germans, in their trade schools, have educated the merchants and manufacturers. They study commerce as thoroughly as they study science, medicine and the classics. We cannot follow them in all their experiments, but we can learn much from them in husbandry and thrift."

"Commerce and manufacturing are highly important, but agriculture still holds, and for generations will hold, the first place in the South. We cannot hold the young men on the farms if we make the city not only more attractive on account of its comforts and pleasures, but also more profitable to the ambitious who have vigor and talent."

Aid of the Statesman.

"The farmers must have the statesman's constant care and devotion. They are least able to combine for protection. The waste of the soil must be stopped. More produce to the acre is indispensable if we are to have enough to feed our own people. The farmer cannot save enough for progress and independence if he is to copy all the extravagances and enervating luxuries of the cities. The simple life, the sturdy life of the farm, must furnish the standards of any nation that is long to endure in virility and freedom. Not in the crowded, luxurious, nerve-racking city, but in the small towns and villages and on the farms must be produced, year after year, generation after generation, the sturdy, religious, thrifty men and women who must be the mainstay of our government and our civilization."

"Kentucky is still a Southern State—Southern in taste, character, habits, aspirations and dignity, though on the border line and affected somewhat by the traits and feelings and customs of the North. Lincoln and Davis were born here, married here and still have many admirers here. Though we have not many men equal in gifts to those two, we have not a few that may be considered fair representatives of both American types. You, therefore, are among well-wishers and kindred who are proud of what the South has done and will yet do. With genuine pleasure, therefore, I welcome you to Kentucky and to all it has. We are imbued with your hopes and high resolves for an increase in the prosperity and glory of the South. In the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky I bid you welcome, thrice welcome."

Welcome To Louisville.

Mayor Buschemeyer could not be present and City Attorney Pendleton Beckley welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city of Louisville. He said there had been a time when a certain amount of hostility had existed between the city dwellers and the country folks, but this had disappeared as the city realized that it had need of the country. Louisville, he said, is glad to have the Conference for Education in the South and the Southern Educational Association, and is the State of Kentucky in a hearty welcome.

Mr. Camden said in part: "The present administration considers agricultural finance of such great significance that special legislation is being framed to help in that direction. One of the greatest menaces to the future stability of this country is the congestion of the cities and the decreasing farm population. Any step on the part of our Government that would give the landless man a home in the country and make him a producer instead of a consumer would be wise and patriotic. The increasing tendency of the tenant system, with its accompanying train of evils to the land and to the disadvantage of the tenant himself, is another grave menace.

"The average debt per farm in 1890 was \$1,224, while in 1910 it was \$1,715, an increased farm mortgage in twenty years of almost 39 per cent. It seems advisable that the States buy and reclaim the waste places and sell in lots of fifteen to thirty acres, at cost and interest, on long-time payments to small tenant farmers so they can own their own farms, live on them and work out the payments. Agriculture bears the heaviest interest rate, 8.5 per cent., of all business enterprises and is the least able to stand it. Interest charges absorb every twelve years the value of all farm buildings, every nine years the value of all live stock, every two and one-half years the value of all farm implements and machinery. So it is manifest that some farm credit system should be worked out and adopted by our Government. It is estimated that the annual interest charges upon all farm indebtedness amount to \$510,000,000, while the entire wheat crop in the United States in 1911 was worth about \$543,000,000.

Large Scale Operation.

"The small individual shipper or buyer cannot hope for the business consideration and success that accompany buying and selling on a large scale. The farmers should thoroughly organize and have community centers for selling, buying and distributing, and have a central marketing bureau in close touch with each community, agency or exchange, using the parcel post as a medium of exchange and distribution to the large centers of population. Kentucky's highways must be improved before proper distribution can take place. Convict labor could be used to great advantage in perfecting a system of State highways."

After referring to the large increase in the population of the United States and the comparative small increase in the production of cereals, the speaker said the time was in sight of those now living when this country will cease to produce enough stuffs to feed its own population, unless some nation-wide movement were inaugurated to restore the fertility of the soil, not merely to conserve it. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the only indispensable elements necessary for the restoration of the soil that must be applied artificially, in the opinion of Mr. Camden, and the State should assist the small farmer in procuring crushed limestone at a reasonable price. Land rich in phosphate deposits should be reserved by the Government in order that it can be utilized for the soil.

"Our country life as it exists," the speaker continued, "is disorganized and disintegrating. The city man has learned to co-operate with other city men. The farmer has neglected this co-operation and the result is that the cities are getting richer and the country is getting

(Continued On Twelfth Page.)

vancement of the community spirit," said a speaker. "In this the consolidated school must play an important part."

Urges Conservation.

L. C. Brogden, of Raleigh, N. C., urged conservatism in the movement to standardize rural schools. He maintained that the difference in wealth in communities meant that the poorer districts would be under too great a

strain in attempting to keep pace with the rich. He said he thought they would produce better men and women by adopting a system which could be best carried out with the funds at hand.

W. E. Larson, of Madison, Wis., stirred up considerable opposition by a statement that time spent on amateur plays and the like could be applied more profitably to spelling, writing and arithmetic. The giving of plays was pronounced an education in itself by the supervisors, who said that such entertainments served to accelerate the energies of the pupils.

L. V. Ivins, of Columbus, O., described the school survey recently made in that State at the instigation of the Legislature. On its findings Gov. James E. Cox based a special call of the Legislature to enact school reforms. The survey was pronounced the most complete ever made.

J. H. Binford, of Richmond, Va., discussed 'Community Organization and Activities.' The meeting was presided over by J. L. McBrien, specialist on rural education of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Committees were appointed on demonstrations, schools, local supervision, consolidation, standardization, improving the teaching force and community activities.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., will preside at the meeting this morning. The speakers will be: W. H. Smith, Jackson, Miss., on "Standardization of Schools;" L. J. Hanifar, Charlestown, W. Va., on "The West Virginia Plan of District Supervision;" W. R. Tate, Charlestown, S. C., "Improvement of the Teaching Service;" and E. M. Phillips, St. Paul, "Consolidation in Minnesota."

FARMERS' CLUBS ADVOCATED.

Mutual Protection Held Factor In Development.

Urgent need of farmers' clubs for the protection of their own interests and for furthering the forward movement which is developing in country life was emphasized at the farmers' conference at the armory yesterday afternoon, which was presided over by J. N. Camden, chairman of the General Committee for the Conference for Education in the South. A. D. Wilson, of the University of Minnesota, spoke along the lines of his address at the noonday meeting, and answered a number of questions in connection with the organization of clubs and co-operative associations.

Mr. Wilson said that by careful study of the many problems which the farmer encounters he can and does manage to overcome what seemed large obstacles some years ago. "If we had farmers' clubs in every county," the speaker said, "we would not pay \$2,500 for a stallion which is probably worth \$500, as is the case often now in unorganized communities. The smart seller of stock can easily convince an individual farmer, but he would have a hard job on his hand if he would try to 'put one over' on a score or two of farmers who have become used to act after deliberate consideration of a subject.

"Creameries have been run for many years in the State of Minnesota, but not all of them are a success, due to lack of farmers' clubs and organized support of the enterprise. It is a fact that the average farmer is more interested in a cash dollar than in education, and as long as the farmer is not willing to be educated to the idea that co-operation is his only salvation he will find that he is losing ground.

"What is necessary to a successful operation of a co-operative association is confidence among the dwellers in a community, although the study of conditions is a vital point that must not be overlooked. What the University of Minnesota did first was to show the farmers how they could purchase what was needed in large quantities. We do not much encourage co-operative enterprises for profit, but we show the farmers how they can better their condition by buying and selling in their own interest. Farmers' clubs work out for themselves what they need most.

"A merchant in a rural community may not be able to sell feed at a reasonable price because he has to figure on the capital invested, on insurance, on storing and on possible loss after he has sold the feed on credit. But a farmers' club can, without trouble, figure out how much feed its members wish to purchase, give the order for it and pay cash, thus getting carload prices for the whole shipment, in which all participate.

Farmers' clubs in Minnesota have solved the problem of selling eggs, shipping live stock, breeding of live stock, co-operative creamery and, in one instance, co-operative laundry. This laundry is run in connection with a creamery, and the power of the latter is used when not utilized for creamery purposes. Thus about 200 families are getting their washing done by steam power. Several farmers' clubs may combine in the organization of a live-stock shipping association, which will save them \$50 on every carload of cattle shipped."

Mr. Wilson was asked if any farmers co-operative associations had ever failed and what was done in the way of paying the debts of the organization. He said some had failed, but the question of liquidating the debts depended to a large extent on the laws of the various States. Answering another question with reference to creameries, he said that every member of a co-operative creamery must recite to the will of the majority, and that the farmer is better off when he gives up some of his independence which he imagines he has and joins a farmers' club.

A co-operative creamery should not be started, according to his opinion, unless at least 500 cows will contribute to the business. The cost of a creamery building varies between \$1,500 and \$2,500 for a frame building, and between \$800 and \$15,000 for a substantial brick building. Machinery costs from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Routes for the collection of milk from a number of farms may be established, but in most communities the farmers live close enough to the creameries to enable them to deliver the milk or cream themselves.

Mr. Wilson also said that some State laws make it almost impossible to establish co-operative organizations, and to this was added the still stronger statement by George M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, that laws of some States are protecting corporations against just such organizations as are being advocated by Mr. Wilson and others. Mr. Rommel spoke in favor of a uniform law in all States under which co-operative associations can safely operate. Dr. Bradford Knapp, in charge of farm demonstration work in the South, said the laws in the Southern States were not all that they might be on that point, but they at least did not prevent farmers from getting together.

Herbert Smith, of Washington, connected with the forest service, had this to say of the Consumers' League, established by Civil Service men in the departments of the Government:

"We have an organization in Washington, incorporated last year, in which we met difficulties created by laws of the District of Columbia, requiring that each share shall have a vote. Our organization has two kinds of stock, common and preferred. The latter is non-voting. Common stock allows one vote. Before common stock is issued the subscriber must sign an agreement, according to which common stock cannot be transferred without the approval of the Board of Directors, which will decline to approve the transfer of common stock to any person already a holder of one share of common stock. That way we beat the law."

T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee, and E. A. Richardson, of Sparta, Wis., also spoke. The latter said that the price of potatoes in his community was six cents per bushel higher within six hours after the organization of the farmers in his vicinity had been formed, and the members of the organization are always receiving higher prices for their products than non-members.

The conference will consider the "Co-operative Market Association" at its

meeting this afternoon.

DISCUSS RURAL CHURCH.

Country Preachers Advocate Resident Pastors and Steady Work.

Steady Christian labor by resident pastors was advanced as a remedy for what the Rev. W. E. Arnold, of Danville, Ky., pronounced as a weakening in the position of the rural church in the South, at the opening meeting of the Conference of Country Preachers yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Mr. Arnold stated that too many country pastors did not live in the vicinity of the church, but came there only once or twice a month to preach a sermon. Dependence was placed in the annual revival to keep the members in the right paths, he said. "The rural churches are not paying building yesterday. Thirty supervisors, representing thirty States, were present."

U. J. Hoffman, supervisor of rural schools for Illinois, advanced the one-room idea on the ground that it gave the pupil an opportunity for individual attention and that the younger pupils learned much by hearing the older ones recite. He asserted that the child developed self-reliance in character and that they learned to assume responsibility at an earlier age than otherwise.

At the close of Mr. Hoffman's address several delegates arose to defend the consolidated country school. It was pointed out that the consolidated school helps to unite a community, the equipment was much better and the teachers were able to specialize in certain subjects. The consolidated school was said to be much more economical as well as more suited to modern needs.

"The future of rural America depends to a large extent upon the ability of their pastors enough to keep them there full time," he declared. "Is it because they are unable to?"

The opinion was voiced by several delegates that the country districts were not, as a whole, able to pay better salaries. It was stated that the country districts were crowded with too many different denominations in a single community, no single one of which was able to support a preacher more than half time. Many farm owners live in the cities, while the tenants occupy the land. The tenants are not able to pay large sums for support. On the other hand, the people of the rural communities without the advantage of regular church meetings, do not realize what assistance a resident pastor would be able to give, and are not giving to the fullest of their ability, it was said.

"In order to improve conditions," said the Rev. Dr. J. D. Young, of Bowling Green, "the preacher must go to the country prepared to sacrifice some conveniences. He must go prepared to stay. The use of a country parsonage only as a stepping stone to one in a city is detrimental to the rural church. The movement is again to the farm, and our rural communities in the South are going to be built up."

The advantages of co-operation of denominations in all moral movements was set forth. Union of different denominations on any large scale was considered impracticable at this time.

COUNTRY WOMEN CONVENE.

Miss Helen Kenne Discusses Household Arts In Communities.

With more than a hundred women present, the Conference of Country Women was opened at the armory promptly after the organization of the farmers at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Helen Kenne, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, was the principal speaker. She was introduced by Miss Helen Wolcott, secretary, who, in the absence of Miss Mabel Williams, of Shelburne, N. Y., presided.

poorer. Strangely enough, the country people themselves are responsible for existing conditions. Their ideals have been wrong. Their point of view has been wrong. The farmer has been affected by the lure of the city. His aim, frequently, has been to get as much out of his farm as possible and then move to the city and invest his money there. His sons and daughters have imbibed that spirit from the beginning of their conscious lives, and they, too, have looked forward to the time they would move into the city.

"The social life of the country has been neglected, as has been the teaching. By legislative enactment elementary agriculture should be required to be taught in every rural school and in the public schools of smaller towns. To that end schools or courses of special instruction should be arranged at agricultural colleges for the education of the rural teachers, and they should be required by law to qualify themselves in elementary agriculture, seed testing, etc., domestic science, hygiene, sanitation, rural sociology and economics. It is my belief that for rural life betterment the open country must undergo a regeneration socially, educationally and industrially.

"Consolidated graded country schools, rational recreation and amusement will stop the drift of the young people from the farm to the city. There should be an agricultural expert in each county, and there should be a systematic federation and co-operation of all the forces and agencies that are able to better farm life."

Prof. Wilson related results of co-operative work in the State of Minnesota, where the beginning was made in that direction twenty-five years ago. "There are now about 800 creameries in the State," he said, "600 of which are organized on the co-operative plan. Although they are the best organized enterprises, they take care of only one-half of the products of the dairy farms. The need of co-operative farm associations is apparent when one considers that 85 per cent. of the products of the farms of our State are produced by farmers who are not organized. We realize that we must do business on a business basis and that the economical way is to do business on a large scale. The average farmer cannot do a satisfactory business alone; he must pool his business with others.

"I am not one of those who believe that the city and the farm community must organize to fight each other. They should organize to be of assistance to each other. When a number of farmers get together to form an organization they must realize what is wanted. Uniformity in production is necessary to avoid waste, and the distribution of the products must be carefully looked into. The fundamental basis in successful business dealing is to produce uniform stuff. The marketing of butter from creameries has proven this beyond all doubt. Instead of a hundred different samples of butter, we have now one kind from a given locality. It is kept in large coolers and may be sold whenever the opportunity arrives. This places the creamery on the same footing with the large seller or buyer.

"The problem is not one that the State or the nation is interested in. It is a community problem, and each particular vicinity should organize for its particular purpose. When this is done and the question of shipping has been attended to, little difficulty will be experienced in getting the stuff to the end of the line, to the consumer. The consumers also must organize to get the stuff directly. We all know that the waste through handling, etc., at the retailer's store is causing most of the trouble complained of now. Local organizations by farmers and consumers are necessary to bridge the gap that exists between the producer and the consumer.

"Since coming here I have noticed that there is a feeling on the part of many city organizations that it is not right for the farmer to organize. A careful study of the subject will convince every man that this is wrong. It has also been said that a public institution like the University of Minnesota should not be back of

Racial Co-operation - 1914 Conferences, White.

any co-operative movement. I must differ with those of that idea. As long as we are working for a movement of that kind for the sake of efficiency, and not for war town, Ky., is visiting Mrs. E. W. Fawcett, 1105 East Spring street.

—Jacob Fisher, who has been ill of rheumatism for two weeks at his home, 721 West Fifth street, is recovering.

—The case of Ernest Vetter against the Home Furniture & Carpet Company was dismissed in the Circuit Court yesterday.

—Mrs. E. V. Bullett and son, of Indianapolis, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Devol, East Elm street.

—M. C. Thornton has accepted an invitation from the G. A. R. post at Salem to deliver the oration at the memorial service there May 30.

—Miss Nellie Sloan and Beaumont V. Stewart were married by the Rev. W. H. Howerton at Main-street Methodist Episcopal parsonage last night.

—A business meeting of the Women's Aid Society of the Evangelical church will be held at the Sunday-school chapel to-morrow afternoon.

—Albert Melton, saloonist, of Pearl street and the Pennsylvania railroad, was fined \$18.80 by Magistrate Murr on a charge of permitting minors in his place.

—Wiley Utz, after a visit to his father, Judge W. C. Utz, has returned to Nashville, where he is attending the medical department of the Vanderbilt University.

—The choir of the Evangelical church will sing the cantata, "The Story of the Cross," at the Lenten service in that church to-morrow night.

—A meeting of New Albany Chapter, Eastern Star, to have been held at the Masonic Hall at Vincennes and Spring streets to-night, will be held at the Masonic Temple.

—The choir of the Evangelical church will hold an Easter sale of home baking, Easter eggs and ice cream at the Sunday-school chapel Saturday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

—Helen Kathryn Borgerding, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Borgerding, who has been dangerously ill of double pneumonia at their home in East Elm street, is improving.

—Miss Martha Shacklett, of Brandenburg, Ky., who has been spending the winter at Houston, Tex., is visiting her brother, Dr. H. B. Shacklett, and Mrs. Shacklett, 512 Vincennes street.

—The Board of County Commissioners adjourned yesterday until Thursday, when matters relating to public highways and applications for saloon licenses will be considered. To-day the members of the board will visit the County Poor Asylum.

—The annual recital of the High School orchestra will be given at the High School auditorium to-night, when a high-class programme will be presented, under the direction of Prof. Anton Embs, supervisor of music in the public schools.

—The every-member canvass of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal congregation will be made next Sunday afternoon. The city has been divided into districts and a committee will be assigned to each district to complete the work in two hours. Preparatory to this campaign a good fellowship meeting will be held at the church to-night.

—Judge John H. Weathers returned yesterday from Peru, Ind., where he appeared as attorney for Mrs. Clara Willyard in a suit for divorce from Dr. W. H. Willyard. The divorce was granted, with custody of their only child and a judgment for \$4,500 alimony. Mrs. Willyard is a former resident of this city.

—Funeral services for Mrs. Clara B. Loughmiller, wife of Charles B. Loughmiller, 221 West Spring street, will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock at Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church.

PLACED AT HEAD OF BOTH BODIES

J. Y. Joiner, of North Carolina,
Wins Double Honor.

Courier-Journal
President of Conference and
Southern Association.

4-18-14
J. N. Camden Elected To First
Vice Presidency.

TROPHIES ARE AWARDED

J. Y. Joyner, of Raleigh, N. C., having been elected president of the Conference for Education in the South and also of the Southern Educational Association yesterday, is looked upon as the man who will be elected the first president of the consolidated organization, the merger of which will be perfected at the next annual meeting of the two bodies.

J. N. Camden, of Versailles, was honored by the Conference for Education in the South by election to the office of first vice president, formerly held by Walter H. Page, at present Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James, who was slated to succeed the late Robert C. Ogden, but who resigned when appointed by President Wilson.

The officers of the conference chosen at the noonday meeting at the National Theater follow: President, J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina; first vice president, J. N. Camden, Kentucky; second vice president, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Virginia; treasurer, W. A. Blair, North Carolina; executive secretary, A. P. Bourland, District of Columbia; board of directors: Virginia, H. B. Frissell; West Virginia, M. P. Shawkey; North Carolina, Clarence Poe; South Carolina, D. R. Coker; Georgia, Harry Hodgson; Florida, A. A.

Murphree; Alabama, C. E. Thomas; Mississippi, Joe Cook; Louisiana, J. B. Aswell; Texas, S. P. Brooks; Arkansas, George B. Cook; Tennessee, J. A. Patton; Kentucky, M. O. Hughes; Oklahoma, W. D. Bentley; Maryland, Albert S. Cook.

Southern Body Elects.

At the last meeting of the Southern Educational Association at the First Christian church yesterday morning the following officers were elected: President, J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.; first vice president, M. P. Shawkey, Charleston, W. Va.; second vice president, Celeste S. Parrish, Atlanta, Ga.; third vice president, J. C. Fant, University of Mississippi; board of directors: J. J. Doster, University of Alabama; J. R. Jewell, Fayetteville, Ark.; W. M. Sheates, Tallahassee, Fla.; F. H. Gains, Decatur, Ga.; F. C. Button, Frankfort, Ky.; A. B. Dindwiddie, New Orleans, La.; W. J. Holloway, Salisbury, Md.; J. T. Calhoun, Collins, Miss.; State Supt. Evans, Jefferson City, Mo.; Robert H. Wright, Greenville, N. C.; George V. Buchanan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. M. Poteat, Greenville, S. C.; J. W. Brister, Memphis, Tenn.; P. W. Horn, Houston, Tex.; R. C. Stearnes, Richmond, Va.; R. L. Jole, Hinton, W. Va.

These officers were named on recommendation of the Nominating Committee, composed of M. L. Brittain, chairman; M. P. Shawkey, W. H. Smith, W. H. Bartholomew and Robert H. Wright.

Trophy Awarded.

The feature of the closing session of the combined forces of the Conference for Education in the South and the Southern Educational Association was the awarding of the Louisville trophy to the best State team in results in corn clubs and the best team in canning clubs' activity. Alabama was awarded the medallion bust of the late Seaman A. Knapp for the best team-work. The bust will be placed in the main building of the Alabama State Agricultural College and miniatures of the bust will be made and presented, with watch fobs, to all of the boys who helped to make the team of that State the prize winner.

Ten girls from Mississippi achieved the distinction of being the best team in the many canning clubs. They also will receive miniatures of the bust. O. B. Martin, who is in charge of the farm demonstration work in the South, read the report which shows an average yield of corn per acre of 171.83 bushels at an average cost of \$31.73. The average cost per bushel was a little over 18 cents and the average profit was \$140.14 per acre. This means that the prize-winning team of ten Alabama Corn Club boys produced 1,718.3 bushels of corn on ten acres at an average cost of .182 cents per bushel, or \$31.73 per acre. The average profit was \$140.14 each. This means that a profit of \$1,401.40 was made on ten acres estimating the corn at \$1 per bushel. As a matter of fact, much of the corn has been sold for seed at \$2 to \$3 per bushel, according to Mr. Martin.

Table of Records.

The records were:

NAME.	Yield.....	Total cost..	Profit.....
Walker L. Dunson, Alexander City..	232.50	\$46.40	\$186.10
E. Hickman,			

Troy	222.25	48.88	173.37
Terry Machen,			
Sycamore	176.40	28.80	147.60
Junius Hill,			
Atala	179.18	33.57	145.93
Glover Wigley,			
Boaz	180.00	36.20	143.80
W. R. Holley,			
Eclectic	162.53	20.00	142.53
Harbon Thrower,			
Heflin	164.75	24.95	139.80
Dorson Hall,			
Wadley	133.75	24.38	109.37
J. S. Wilson,			
Gadsden	139.35	32.70	106.73
Uloss Stone,			
Malone	127.60	21.40	106.20
Average	171.83	31.73	140.14

Canning Club Table.

The records of the individual canning club members in Mississippi, who won the prize, were:

NAME.	Pounds.....	Total profit.....	Cost per 1-10 acre..
Sallie Straham,			
Brookhaven	2,390	\$145.25	\$15.00
Jerlie Hilbun,			
Soso	2,820	111.25	24.00
Phelma Smith,			

Wesson	2,780	108.00	14.61
Julia Pitts,			
Hermanville	2,975	104.77	43.90
Clara Folk,			
Mt. Olive	3,840	85.24	45.81
Grace Quarles,			
Long Beach	3,086	53.60	27.20
Eliza Hutchison,			
Sturgis	2,321	68.84	33.36
Annie Powell,			
Ballground	3,080	61.30	37.10
Annie Martin,			
Oak Ridge	2,108	66.65	35.45
Ruby Dathn,			
Wisdom	2,550	43.76	22.89

The county and State prizes were awarded on the record of the club work as a whole. This included the official report, the exhibit and the booklets containing the history of the year's work, and the vegetables and fruits, other than tomatoes, that were canned.

The ten canning club girls of Mississippi, who won for that State the trophy at the Conference for Education in the South, produced 27,850 pounds of tomatoes from the ten one-tenth-acre gardens. From this quantity of tomatoes, in addition to those used in the homes, there were canned 29,379 No. 2 cans. The total values of these products was \$1,298.24 and the total profit was \$848.66. The average cost of the gardening and canning work done by the ten girls was \$29.93.

To Work Out Merger.

The Southern Educational Association, just before adjournment, authorized the appointment of W. K. Tate, of Columbia, S. C.; M. L. Brittain, of Atlanta, Ga.; and W. F. Feagin, of Montgomery, Ala., as a committee which shall work in conjunction with a similar committee from the Conference for Education in the South with a view to outlining a plan for the consolidation of the two bodies, to be submitted at the next annual meeting for adoption.

The following set of resolutions, submitted to the association by a committee, composed of George J. Ramsey, chairman; E. E. Hall, A. C. Moore, Celeste S. Parrish, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, B. W. Torryson and J. F. Duggar, were adopted unanimously:

"First—That we heartily indorse the proposal to merge the Southern Educational Association and the Conference for Education in the South into one assem-

ply, on a basis which shall preserve the essential activities of both bodies.

"Second—That we particularly urge upon the committee having this merger in charge that it make suitable provision for the continuance and development of the Southern Educational Council.

"Third—That we appreciate very sincerely the invaluable service rendered the Southern States by the National Bureau of Education and commend this bureau to our Senators and Representatives in Congress for fuller recognition and more adequate support.

"Fourth—That we heartily approve the movement to relate the work of the rural school to the needs of the community and are deeply grateful to the General Educational Board for its generous cooperation as extended through the United States Department of Agriculture and in other ways.

"Fifth—That we note with satisfaction the attention now being given by universities, colleges and normal schools to the training of teachers, and strongly urge upon these institutions the importance of increasing their facilities for the more efficient training of a larger number of teachers to the end that a trained teacher may be available for every child within our territory.

"Sixth—That we sympathize with the tendency in some of our institutions of higher learning to allow a wider range of subjects in fulfillment of entrance requirements and commend this policy to the careful consideration of every standard college.

"Seventh—That our grateful acknowledgments are due the Publicity League of Louisville, to Supt. E. O. Holland and the local committee for the excellent arrangements made for our comfort and convenience; to Dr. A. P. Bourland, executive secretary for the Conference of Education, for valuable assistance in innumerable ways; to the First Christian church for the use of their building; to the newspapers of the city for their reports of our proceedings, and to the citizens of Louisville for their acts of hospitality."

Report On State School.

A joint committee, composed of members of the Conference for Education in the South and the Council of the Southern Educational Association, submitted a report on what is considered by it an ideal State school system. The report, which was adopted at the mass meeting of both bodies at the National Theater, contains the following recommendations:

"First—The administration of the State school system should be representative and democratic—responsive to the deliberately expressed will of the people.

"Second—The administrative boards should possess stability sufficient to enable them to determine definite educational policies, and authority enough to provide for the execution of these policies. Changes in the personnel of the educational boards should be gradual, never revolutionary. The executive officer of a board should derive his authority from the board itself, not from any other source.

"Third—The State and county boards should be empowered to select experts as State and county school officials without limitation as to residence; they should be in the position to assure them a reasonable permanence in the tenure of position and adequate compensation for their services; they should have authority, through their executive officers, to organize effectively the public school system of the State.

"Fourth—The State as a whole should guarantee an educational opportunity to all her children, regardless of the wealth or poverty of the particular county or district in which they live."

ADMINISTRATION.

"First—The administration of the State common school system should be vested in a nonpartisan State board of education, to be composed of not more than nine members, a majority of whom shall be educators, to be selected for terms of six years, these terms to be so arranged that not more than two expire in any one

year.

"Second—The State Superintendent of Education should be elected by the State Board of Education, who shall serve as its executive officer, for a term of four years, and his salary should be fixed by the board.

Assistants Provided.

"In addition to an adequate office force, the State superintendent should have as many assistants as may be necessary for the effective administration and supervision of the schools. These assistants should be nominated by the State superintendent and confirmed by the State board. In the Southern States the corps should include: A State inspector of high schools, a State supervisor of elementary schools, a State supervisor of negro schools, a State director of elementary agricultural education, a State director of home-making activities for girls and a State board of examiners for teachers.

"Third—The administration of the county school system should be vested in a county board of education, consisting of not less than three nor more than nine members, elected by the people for terms of six years, these terms to be so arranged that not more than two expire in any one year.

"Fourth—The county superintendent of education should be elected by the county board, and should serve as its executive officer, for a term of four years. His salary should be fixed by this board.

"The county superintendent should have a corps of assistants commensurate with the school population of his county. These assistants should be nominated by the superintendent and confirmed by the county board. In the typical county the corps should include: A county supervisory teacher for the elementary schools, a county supervisor of negro schools, a county director of elementary agricultural education and a county director of girls' home arts.

"Fifth—Each school district should have from one to three trustees, appointed by the County Board of Education, to have charge of the school property and to serve in an advisory capacity to the County Superintendent and the County Board of Education.

"Sixth—The school district should be, in some instances, a municipality, which may or may not be independent of the county school authorities.

"Seventh—The rural schools deserve special emphasis. The State and county educational authorities should put forth special effort to make them efficient. The following standards are suggested: Each rural school should own at least ten acres of land; the schoolhouse should be put to the maximum use as a center of the community's life; the school should own an adequate home for its principal; the principal should be trained in agriculture; each school should have at least one teacher who has had a practical training in domestic science and household economics.

"There should be effective co-ordination between the State's higher institutions, either by means of a State board for all of these institutions, or by means of a State Council of Higher Education made up of representatives of the separate boards.

FINANCE.

"First—The State, the county and the school district should each supply a proper quota of the funds for the maintenance of the schools. The State tax should be levied by the Legislature, the county tax by the County Board of Education and the district tax by the vote of its people.

"Second—Each State should establish the budgetary system for its educational finance—that is, that all of its educational funds should be considered as a whole, as a vital unit.

"Third—The apportionment of the State's total revenue should be upon the percentage basis, and education should regularly have a certain percentage—approximately 40 per cent. to 50 per cent.

"Fourth—The elementary schools should regularly receive from 50 per cent. to 55

per cent. of the State's total educational funds. The remainder of their income should be obtained from local county or district taxes.

"Fifth—The High Schools should regularly have from 15 per cent. to 18 per cent. of the State's total educational funds. The other funds of these schools should come from the proceeds of local county or district taxes.

"Sixth—The State's higher institutions, since they cannot receive revenue from local taxes, should regularly have from 15 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the State's total educational funds.

"Seventh—The aid which the State Treasury supplies for the elementary and High Schools should be apportioned to the County Board of Education, and through this board to the various individual schools, upon the basis of the local needs and efforts.

"Eighth—Since the State's educational revenue is derived chiefly from the taxes levied upon the taxable values of all the citizens of the State, and since the apportionment of the State's educational funds to the counties is designed to aid and stimulate the weaker schools—the schools whose districts do not possess sufficient taxable values to make it possible for them unaided by the State to maintain effective instruction, we urge that each State make provision for an efficient State Tax Commission, and endow it with large authority over the local assessment of taxable values."

Farmers' Clubs Urged.

Suggestions for the formation of farmers' clubs in communities where no other agricultural organization exists are contained in a report submitted at the meeting yesterday. They were worked out by a committee, composed of J. N. Harper, a county supervisor of negro schools, a county director of elementary agricultural education and a county director of girls' home arts.

"First—Some man or self-constituted body of men and women call a meeting at some convenient place, elect temporary chairman and secretary, and have to the some one state the purpose or purposes of the meeting, which should be in general as follows:

"(a) To improve the social, educational and recreational life of all the people of the community.

"(b) To discuss general farm life problems.

"(c) To co-operate to improving roads, schools and all other community conditions.

"(d) To discuss and plan for co-operative buying and selling in the largest possible amounts of all things sold and used on the farm.

"Second—After a general discussion, the committees should be appointed on constitution and by-laws, nominations, programs, etc.

"Third—At the second meeting, constitution and by-laws, name of club, statement of purposes, dues to defray necessary running expenses, together with a small per cent. of all gross business (1/2 per cent. of all gross business) to be held as a sinking fund to be used as the club may direct, and the election of regular officers, consisting of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, who ought also to be business manager, should be determined upon.

"Fourth—We believe there should be as simple a form of constitution and by-laws as possible. Every member should know the results of all business transactions, but the details of the district tax by the vote of its people, should be the work of the Executive Committee.

"Fifth—Meetings should be held every two weeks with as much time as possible devoted to educational, social and recreational activities.

"Sixth—We recommend cash payments for all goods where possible, as the surest way of establishing sound credit.

"Seventh—We recommend that all farm products be carefully graded and inspected before being put on the market, in order that the purchaser may be absolutely certain of the quality and quantity of

articles bought without having to inspect them.

"Eighth—We recommend that the club deal directly with the manufacturer or nearby reliable wholesale dealer, and where credit is necessary for productive purposes that the community stand as surety for its own members.

"Ninth—We recommend the co-operative purchase of the following: Fertilizer, farm implements, insecticides, heavy or bulky groceries and such other things as the club can buy in large quantities.

"Tenth—We recommend the co-operative ownership of thoroughbred sires for the improvement of livestock, and the purchase of farm machinery, too costly for individual ownership."

FUTURE COUNTRY CHURCH.

Subject of Discussion At Noonday Mass Meeting.

That the interdenominational church is the church for the rural community and that it is bound to come was a statement made by the Rev. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, member of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, of New York, at the noonday meeting yesterday. His ideas of what a country minister should be were explained in an address which received much applause. He said in part:

"It is generally recognized that the church is a vital factor in the personal life of all of us, and especially in the life of the farmer. But the country church must fulfill another mission. It must serve the community. Statistics prove that the country church does not get as many converts as the city church. The reason for this is that the American farmer does not believe in a holy organization. He does not believe that religion is sacred. The trouble is that the country church has no educational purpose and no economic principle.

"The work of the church must be broadened if we are to get from the church what we have a right to expect from it. One denomination is not big enough for the job and no satisfying results will be achieved until all the churches combine in one great idea—to work for the common good. There is nothing phenomenal about religion. It is nothing unusual. Religion is common to all.

"The farm preacher must be farm-wise, not a farm-fool. I do not think he should teach farming, but he should learn farm-wisdom. The farmer at the present time isan trying to hold the land and in this he should be assisted by the minister. No minister can do that unless he has a knowledge of farming. If a minister pays a visit to a farm family on a day when everybody on the farm is as busy as the proverbial bee he makes a mistake. No farm-wise minister will think of doing such a thing.

"I predict that the time will come when we will have in almost every theological seminary professors and instructors who will be able to teach students farming and economics and enable them to do proper work in the rural communities which is now too often lacking. Religion bearing on farming must be understood by the country minister. The farm is to the church what the Bible is to the soul."

Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the State Board of Health of North Carolina, gave advice as to what the country community can do to take care of its health. He advocated a community health survey which should give accurate information about the size of the particular community, roads, wealth, principal occupation, agriculture, schools, churches, social life, physicians and, last but not least, details of sanitary conditions.

The speaker suggested the formation of local health committees, composed of members of both sexes, which should work in conjunction with the health officer and act as a local board of health. This committee should control or conduct instruction in hygiene, in destruction of mosquitoes, flies and other dangerous insects, and should use every means in its power to work to the end that the community physician or the health officer

should be placed on a salary basis, he said.

TO PREVENT BLINDNESS.

Committee On Conservation of Vision Appointed.

At the request of Miss Linda Neville, of Lexington, executive secretary of the Kentucky Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the Southern Educational Association yesterday, through its president, W. K. Tate, appointed a Committee on Conservation of Vision. This committee is composed of Miss Neville, Mrs. Mary C. Roark, of Richmond, and Dr. F. B. Dresslar, of Peabody College, Nashville.

The only other topic discussed by this body was "The Responsibility of the Private and Denominational College in the Training of Teachers." A paper on the subject, prepared by Prof. J. Henry Highsmith, of Wake Forest, N. C., was read by President Tate. It emphasized the necessity of giving future teachers the best of training with a view toward proper preparation of country teachers. Prof. A. L. Rhoton, of Georgetown; Dr. E. M. Poteat, of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and others, discussed the question.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Goucher College Woman Heads the Southern Association.

Miss Elizabeth A. Colton, of Goucher College, Md., was elected president of the Southern Association of College Women at a meeting held yesterday morning at the Hotel Henry Watterson. She succeeded Miss Mary L. Kellar. The other officers elected were Miss Mary Leal Harkness, of Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, secretary, and Mrs. Prentice Reed, treasurer.

An open meeting held yesterday afternoon was presided over by Miss Irene T. Myers, Dean of Women, Transylvania University, Lexington. The speakers were Miss Emilie McVea, of the University of Cincinnati, on the subject, "The Duties of the Dean of Women in a Co-Educational College;" Mrs. Mary C. Roark, of the Eastern Normal College, on "Duties in Residence Halls, of Matron, Head and Dean;" Miss E. Lord, of Goucher College, on "Suggestions Regarding Student Functions," and Miss Laura Gill, of Sewanee University, on "The Efficient Woman." Following the meeting the delegates attended the College Club reception at the Woman's Club.

President Wilson

The president told the University Commission on the Southern Race

question that "our desire is to know the needs of the Negro and sympathetically help him in every way possible for his good and our good."

Now this is a very broad statement, and we must attribute to the President a sincerity of purpose. But the question arises, can we square the president's attitude on race segregation with his declarations of good will? It is just possible, of course, that what Mr. Wilson would regard as being for the good of the Negro would be entirely repulsive to the self-respecting Negro. If Mr. Wilson undertakes to shape his Negro policies to conform to Southern

sentiment he will live up to his proposition of doing what he regards as being for the best interests of the Negro, but as such a policy has not in the past harmonized with the Golden Rule we do not see how it can be effective. What Mr. Wilson knows, and what he should feel, is that what is good for the white man is also good for the Negro, and vice versa.

MONTGOMERY AFTER NEXT SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Member of Delegation Says Interest In Development Is Keen There.

Montgomery will invite the Conference for Education in the South and the Southern Educational Association to meet there next year, according to Bruce Kennedy, manager of the Business Men's League of Montgomery, who will preside over the business conference at The Seelbach this morning.

"Our people are tremendously interested in the development of our agricultural conditions through diversified farming," he said. "Our great technical institute at Auburn is represented here by members of the faculty, and we hope to impress upon the thoughtful men and women who are here to consider the future of the South, that Alabama is ready to strike hands with them and prove that there is no reason for our people to migrate to Canada when there is ample room and abundant opportunity for them in the South."

Among the Alabamians in Louisville are Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, president of the Woman's Auxiliary, Southern Commercial Congress, Bruce Kennedy, general secretary Business Men's League, of Montgomery, and president of the Southern Commercial Secretaries' Association; Morgan Richart, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Selma; Prof. J. F. Dugger, of Auburn, State Agriculturist; Prof. Charles Jones, of Auburn, in charge of the swine work at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Prof. N. R. Baker, of Montgomery, supervisor of rural schools; the Hon. Watt T. Brown, of Ragland, a State Senator, who was defeated Monday for the United States Senate; J. T. Watt, of Talladega, district agent in the farm demonstration work; the Hon. W. F. Feglin, State Superintendent of Education, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, who conduct a large plantation near Decatur.

Racial Co-operation - 1914 Conferences, White.

COMMON PROBLEMS OF NEGRO AND WHITE IN THE SOUTH

THERE GATHERED recently in the buildings of Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., (two institutions for advanced training of Negro students) one of the most notable conferences that has come together in the South in many years. There were 550 students and professors, representing eighty-one Negro institutions throughout the South, some forty or fifty of the leading ministers of the Negro church and about seventy leading southern white men and women who came together to discuss the common problems that face the two races in the South.

The first purpose of the conference was a study of the Negro church and its message for the present day. The four morning sessions were given to addresses and to the discussion of this most fundamental problem. The Negro church has a larger relationship to the Negro race than has any church to the white race. It is not only the place of religious life, but it is the social center as well as amusement and recreation place. One morning was given to a careful study of the relationship of the Negro church to better homes; another to the relationship of the church to the up-building of race ideals and race consciousness.

Afternoon sessions of the conference were given up to the study of race co-operation. Addresses on the basis for economic co-operation, religious co-operation, and educational co-operation were discussed, both by the leaders of the white and of the colored races.

Evening sessions were devoted to discussion of the Christian leadership of the race, including the ministry, the men who should be sent to Africa as missionaries, the secretaryship of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and other similar organizations.

In all these sessions both Negro men and women in the South and white men and women spoke. There was not a session in which there were not both white and colored speakers appearing. This is a great step in advance, the two races coming together in cordial co-operation for the study of the fundamental problems of Negro life.

Dr. John R. Mott of New York city, who is head of the Foreign Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and also head of the Student Department in the home field, acted as presiding officer. His counsel and inspira-

tion was invaluable to the whole conference. He also made two addresses, one on the present-day opportunity throughout the world for the advance of Christianity, and another on the Christian life as a basis of all co-operation.

Throughout the entire four days of addresses and discussions there was hardly a jarring note. There was a most cordial sympathy from both sides and the utmost frankness and thoroughness of expression. The harmony that prevailed throughout this conference did not arise out of suppression of conviction but out of a wholesome spirit of brotherhood dominated by the spirit of Jesus Christ.

At the close of the conference the following statements or findings were unanimously adopted as expressing the spirit, the purpose and the results of the meeting:

FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE CONFERENCE

Adopted by the Conference
Recognizing fully the difficulties of the conditions of the needy people of both white and colored in our communities, recognizing our cities. It may not be known to fully the handicap under which the colored people in the South labor, legitimate outgrowth of just such and recognizing just as fully the study groups of colleges fact that all co-operation is two-sided, that both races need to be ored. This meeting not only could ready to do their share in bridging not have taken place, but it would wish to make the following suggestions for the conservation of the work of this conference:

First: We believe that race co-operation can be promoted only by the good spirit which has characterized this gathering. Bitterness of expression, sarcasm and stinging words from either side will never bring us together in brotherly fellowship. Here we have had Negro men and women, meeting side by side in the spirit of friendliness. We were told by timid souls we could not do this, but we have done it,—the facts but also the spirit of this and this is not the first time. If this conference in the colleges, churches, can be done here, then all the people young people's societies, and public in the South can do this, when the schools of their local communities. spirit of Jesus sufficiently dominates We should all write one or more our hearts that colored and white alike forget their prejudices, their grievances, and their difficulties and heart and confidence to us, we have rejoice in a chance for united service. We would, therefore, recommend that each member of this conference go back to their respective communities to urge this mutual confidence and trust between races.

Second: Believing as we do that religion is life, and life is right relationship, we recommend that a renewed emphasis be placed on a sane but aggressive evangelism. To this end we recommend that white and

colored churches in various cities and in country communities enter upon united evangelistic campaigns, such as have been so successfully conducted in some of our southern communities.

Third: Believing that faith and mutual understanding will be promoted not by criticism but by service, we recommend that an effort be made in every community to unite the races in community wide social work. This work may well take the direction of improving health conditions, working out a plan of sanitation for all sections of the city, seeing to it that the housing conditions are improved, that shacks and houses of pollution are not saddled on any part of the community, and that back alley, back yards and other hidden spots be cleaned up—thus working for a truer and sweeter community life.

Fourth: Believing that ignorance is always the harbinger of prejudice, we wish to urge that white and colored colleges and churches alike

wrongs, just in so far as this conference failed. Mutual confidence, mutual respect, mutual trust and love are the keynotes of this conference, and these key-notes can alone be made to dominate our lives through the spirit of Jesus Christ, and it is an obligation to foster this spirit in both races.

The most marked characteristic of Jesus Christ lay in the fact, that though He always spoke with perfect frankness, His words were touched with that sweet gentleness that left no sting in the human heart. If the members of this community go back to their several communities to speak frankly, but without bitterness or rancor, we shall have made a valuable contribution toward the removing of barriers between man and man. For all days was said of the Great Deliverer,—a bruised reed would He not break, and smoking flax would He not quench.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

15 December 1914

WILSON OUTLINES HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO

NEEDS HELP FOR "HIS GOOD AND OUR GOOD," SAYS PRESIDENT.

Receives University Commission on Southern Race Question at White House — Wishes Members "God Speed in Very Necessary and Great Undertaking"—Tells a Story About Charles Lamb, Who Couldn't Hate Anyone Whom He Knew.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson to-day told the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, made up of representatives of eleven Southern colleges, that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good."

Dr. C. H. Brough, of the University of Arkansas, chairman of the Commission, told the President the Commission was organized to make an impartial study of the race question from the standpoint of the negro and economic, hygienic,

civic, and moral betterment. He said that a very deep investigation of the subject was being made, with the good of the negro always in mind.

"I am very glad to express my sincere interest in this work and sympathy with it," said the President in reply to Dr. Brough. "I think that men like yourselves can be trusted to see this great question at every angle. There isn't any question, it seems to me, into which more candor needs to be put, or more thorough human good feeling, than this. I know myself as a Southern man how sincerely the heart of the South desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines, and everything that can be done in that direction is of the highest value. It is a matter of common understanding."

A CHARLES LAMB STORY.

"There is a charming story told about Charles Lamb. The conversation in his little circle turned upon some men who were not present, and Lamb, who, you know, stuttered, said, 'I hate that fellow.' His friend said, 'Charles, I didn't know you knew him.' Lamb said, 'I don't; I can't hate a fellow I know.'

"I think that is a very profound human fact. You cannot hate a man you know. And our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and for our good. I can only bid you 'God speed in what is a very necessary and great undertaking.'"

Representatives from eleven of the principal State universities in the South are discussing southern race problems. They comprise the University Commission on southern race questions, organized to study the subject. The conference will continue through to-morrow.

The Commission had arranged for the reception by President Wilson at the White House during the day as a preliminary to beginning its work.

ON THE COMMISSION.

In addition to C. H. Brough, the Commission is composed of representatives of the following State universities:

Charles W. Bain, North Carolina; W. O. Scroggs, Louisiana; W. L. Kennon, Mississippi; J. M. Farr, Florida; Josiah Morse, South Carolina; James J. Doster, Alabama; W. S. Sutton, Texas; R. J. H. De Leoch, Georgia; James D. Hoskins, Tennessee; W. M. Hunley, Virginia.

The Commission has as its advisory council, Edwin A. Alderman, president University of Virginia; D. C. Barrow, chancellor University of Georgia; Dr. J. H. Dillard, of University of Virginia, and S. C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College.

DR. MITCHELL AND DR. DILLARD SPEAK.
[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Welcomed by President Wilson, the University Com-

mission on the Southern Race Question met to-day in Washington for its third annual session. Headed by its advisory council, the Commission, of which Dr. C. H. Brough, of the University of Arkansas is the chairman, called at the White House to-day to pay its respects.

The regular session of the Commission was held at the George Washington University, where President C. H. Stockton, formally welcomed it. Short addresses were made by S. C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, and by Dr. James H. Dillard, formerly dean of Tulane University, and present director of the Slater Fund. Both laid stress upon "the glorification of work" as one of the most practical methods of solving race question in the South.

Dr. Mitchell said that the European war has emphasized the fact that there must be something more than racial and national sentiment in solving the questions of humanity. "Inclusion and not exclusion must be the policy pursued of race questions," he said. He congratulated the Commission on its method of approach to the solution of the race question in the South and said that nowhere in that section did gloom exist as to the ultimate solution of the problem upon a broad and just basis.

Dr. Dillard said that he was satisfied that there was a growing sentiment among both the white and colored leaders of the South in favor of the education of the negro race; that he had come to realize that there was already a large number of able leaders in the colored race itself, and that he believed this fact was not recognized generally either in the North or the South. The work of the Commission and among the Y. M. C. A. of the South, he said, he believed to be the most beneficent work on the race question.

SESSIONS CLOSE AT NOON TO-DAY

Night Meeting of Educational
Conference Canceled.

Council - Journal

Resolution Approving Consolidation Plan Adopted.

H-10-12

Pictures Show Progress of
Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

FEDERAL DIRECTOR TALKS

The Conference for Education in the South will hold its closing session in Louisville at the National Theater at noon to-day. Business scheduled for a meeting to-night will be brought up at noon, the night meeting being dispensed with. The Southern Educational Association will adjourn after its annual business meeting at the First Christian church at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Most of the delegates of both bodies will be homeward bound late this afternoon.

The report of the Resolutions Committee submitted by J. Y. Joyner, of Raleigh, N. C., to the conference for education in the South last night and adopted put the official seal of approval to the plan for the consolidation of the conference and the Southern Educational Association as outlined in the Courier-Journal yesterday.

Business Men End Sessions.

The conference of business men, which completed its sessions last night, adjourned after adopting resolutions favoring the movement for co-operative community development among farmers and announced a decision to assist this plan in every possible way. The business men drafted an appeal

to Congress and the legislative bodies of Southern States for the establishment of a system of financial institutions for making long-term, low-interest farm loans possible. They discussed, but took no action on plans for farmers' co-operative banks and a new taxing system for the South. Permanent organization of the National Conference of State Supervisors and Inspectors of Rural Schools was effected yesterday at the final sessions of the first national conference of those officers. H. Binford, of Richmond, Va., was chosen the first president, and the body will meet in Cincinnati next February as a section of the superintendence department of the National Educational Association.

Abandon Visit To Stock Farms.

Few delegates have signified an intention of going to stock farms in Shelby county this afternoon. A. P. Bourland, executive secretary, could find but a half dozen men at last night's meeting who are going. The proposed trip to the Hag and Inspiration emanated from all those gin, Camden and McKee farms in the Bluegrass to-morrow afternoon had been abandoned, according to announcement made yesterday.

"Uncle Sam's Picture Show" was given at the armory last night before a large crowd of delegates and Louisville people interested in farming club work, in celebration of "Country Life Evening." Motion pictures of boys' corn clubs and girls' tomato clubs, the care of their plots, the visit of the prize winners to Washington, the parade of the Georgia Corn Club after a banquet. The custom, it was said, was based upon the idea that a gentleman and officer had a right to drink deeply in obedience to the injunction of Horace relative to unbending upon fitting occasion. If

Message From Hoosier Poet.

At the outset of the meeting the following message was read to the conference

from James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet:

"To My Friends: It has been suggested that I send a message to you, and I comply with gladness.

"My greeting is a message of good cheer and sunshine and bounteous harvests, both earthly and spirituous.

"For the world is full of roses, and the roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love that drips for me and you.

"Ever faithfully,

"JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY."

O. B. Martin, of Washington, director of the club work of the farm demonstration branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, explained the work done in the South last year by boys' and girls' clubs.

Beginning of Work.

"Boys and girls demonstration work was the last division of this work planned and put in motion by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp," said Mr. Martin. "He told some of the women agents that they must not go to a man's house and tell him that they had come to teach his wife how to cook. He said any self-respecting man would resent that sort of a domestic science propaganda. He told the agents they could organize the girls in the clubs; teach them a great deal about plant life in the garden; get into the backyard with the canning; go from there to the kitchen and pantry, and finally reach and influence the mother in her home.

"We now have 300 women in the South who are doing this very thing," he said. "Through the generous co-operation of college, State and county officials and business men's organizations a great many of these women are working more than ten months in the year.

Over 33,000 Girls Enrolled.

"This is the largest and most effective woman's organization in the world working for the improvement of the farm home. Last year 33,000 girls were enrolled. Each one cultivated and managed a garden of one-tenth of an acre. The main crop was tomatoes. Some of the girls branched out into growing other vegetables after they had been successful with tomatoes for one year. They not only looked after the products of this garden, but thousands of them put up berries, peaches and other fruits. Quite a number made a profit of more than \$100 each on their gardens. It is wonderful how these girls develop the special resources of their sections after they had studied tomatoes carefully for one year and learned to grow and can them.

"The best record in the United States in this work was made by Clyde Sullivan, a little 13-year-old girl in Lowndes county, Georgia. She produced 5,354 pounds of tomatoes and made a profit of \$132.39.

91,000 Boys In Corn Clubs.

"We had 91,196 boys in the Corn Clubs last year. A great deal of instruction and inspiration emanated from all those little centers where each boy was writing his story of better agriculture upon the ground. We had nearly 400 boys who produced more than 100 bushels of corn to the acre apiece, and Walker Lee Dunson,

During the recent war between Russia and Japan correspondents said that it was the custom in the Russian navy to have four strapping sailors to carry each officer to his quarters after a banquet. The custom, it was said, was based upon the idea that a gentleman and officer had a right to drink deeply in obedience to the injunction of Horace relative to unbending upon fitting occasion. If

any officer availed himself of his class privilege to such an extent that he became unable to "navigate" he was not presented to the men in a ludicrous or humiliating condition when all and sundry, drunk and sober, were borne from the board to their beds.

Secretary Daniels, who has issued an order barring alcoholic beverages from naval vessels, naval stations and navy yards, and put under the ban hosts or hostesses who may be inclined to tickle the palates of the officers with the contents of the cup

that cheers and too oft inebriates, does not believe that officers have, upon any occasion, the right to send by inducing temporary and more or less complete paralysis of the intellect and motor

of a committee of three, consisting of the chairman of the Executive Committee of this conference and two other members of that committee to be named by him to confer with a similar committee of the Southern Educational Association for the arrangement of the details of the consolidation of the two bodies, and that this committee be vested with full authority to act for this conference in all matters pertaining to the consolidation of the two bodies and the fixing of the time, the place and the programme of the next meeting.

Selection of the next meeting place was expected to-day, but officers last night stated they could not say positively whether the selection would be made known at this time or later after committees of both the S. E. A. and the conference have met.

A meeting of the University Commission on Southern race conditions was held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16th and heard an address by President Wilson. The chairman of the commission told President Wilson that the

commission was organized to make an impartial study of the race question. There now! Southern white men have been telling the North that the South knew all about the Negro, and if left alone would solve the difficulties all to the Negro's good. Now it turns out that they have got to study the Negro. These white commissioners on the study of "The Negro" remind us of several such commissions that have passed this way before. They usually pull into Montgomery in a fine pullman car, stop in the tallest hotel, interview a few leading white citizens and pull out. They never enter a Negro church, or Negro home, or hear the Negro's side of the question. There are more than seven millions of us in the South, and there is a Negro side to this great question that only the Negro can tell, and the money spent on conferences and commissions where the Negro is not there to tell his side of the question, is thrown

away. The president of this commission, Dr. C. H. Brough, in submitting his report in speaking of the South said: "While willing to concede equality of opportunity in an economic sense she is unalterably opposed to miscegenation of the races, and views with genuine alarm the increase in the number of mulattoes from 1,132,000 or 15.2 per cent in 1890, to 2,050,686 or 20.9 per cent in 1910."

There is another place where this commission of Southern white men is a failure. They are going out to study the Negro. In Montgomery county alone out of a total of 54,000 Negroes there are more than 10,000 mulattoes. This commission says it is "alarmed" at this. If it means to go to the bottom of this question, then it will have to change its object from the study of "The Negro," to "the Study of the Negro and Certain White Men," for they should bear their part of the blame for this whitening process. We have seen Negroes pass for white people here in Montgomery, and in all sections of the country white Negroes have gone over soul and body to the white people and turned their backs forever upon their "black kin." All we ask is that when this commission gets to this question in its rounds of duties, it will go to its very bottom and when they get to Montgomery let the Negro tell his own side of the story.

Chicago

May 1914
SEAT NEGROES; WHITES STAND:
ROW AT MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Local Committee Angered Over Alleged Breaking of Agreement by Southern Sociological Congress.

Memphis, Tenn., May 10.—The race question cropped out yesterday at the meeting of the Southern Sociological congress and caused a split between officials of that organization and the local committee on arrangements.

The latter asserted the convention officials had agreed that if negro delegates were permitted to use a section of the convention hall floor, only delegates would be allowed to occupy seats. This agreement, they asserted, was disregarded, negroes generally being given seats. On Friday night, when a joint session was held with the national conference of charities and corrections, scores of white delegates could not obtain seats, they declared.

As a result of the clash the closing session of the sociological congress was held tonight at the First Methodist church instead of at the theater formerly used.

Racial Co-operation - 1914 Conferences, White

Training and Education Urged For Development of South

Conspicuous Needs Cited At Conference of Business Men —Rural Questions Discussed By Doctors, Preachers, Farmers and Country Women.

SPECIAL training and applied education were emphasized as the most conspicuous needs of the South at this time by speakers at the opening session of the Business Men's Conference in the assembly room at The Seelbach yesterday afternoon. G. A. Northcott, of Huntington, W. Va., president of the West Virginia Business Men's Association, presided.

Watt T. Brown, of Ragland, Ala., chairman of the Alabama Board of Control of Trade and Industries, sounded the keynote of the conference in the first address after the formal opening of the conference.

"All the signs of the times," said Mr. Brown, "indicate that the South stands on the verge of a tremendous era of development and prosperity, and it is the task of her business men and her educators to prepare her for the reaping of the harvest. The best way that this can be done is through the special training of the men and women of that section in the lines of endeavor which fall to their lot, and to teach them to apply the principles of such training to their daily work."

Mr. Brown was followed by A. M. Soule, president of the Georgia College of Agriculture, at Athens, Ga., who spoke on "Applied Education."

Harry Hodgson, of Athens, Ga., secretary of the conference and a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference for Education in the South, opened the conference with a declaration of the needs of the country for aid and sympathy from the city population. He gave as the purpose of the Business Men's Conference "co-operation in the development of rural life along sane and wise lines."

Based On Co-operation.

Mr. Northcott, the presiding officer, following Mr. Hodgson, declared that the business men of the country were awakening to the value of co-operation between themselves and the rural population. He said that any achievement of the farmer was predicated largely upon co-operation of the business men. J. A. Patten, of Chattanooga, and M. V. Richards, of Washington, who were to have spoken, did not appear.

"The fact that these business men from every section of the country have come together in counsel," said Mr. Brown, in beginning the first long address of the conference, "is testimony of the importance that they have come to attach to this matter of co-operation. The approaching wave of prosperity in the South is cause for gratification; but it also is cause for sober thought. Throughout the South are innumerable economic misfits, and it is well that we set about correcting this condition, if we are to enjoy the full fruits of what lies ahead. These economical misfits are evidencing themselves in the poor living conditions of many of the people in a section that should, in all reason, be sufficiently productive to support bountifully twice the population that now they very imperfectly support at all. The rural districts are advancing, broadening and developing, but they are not advancing rapidly enough, and it is well that just at this time, when we stand on the verge of a great era of prosperity, we take counsel on how we shall meet it."

The main work of preparing the South for this prosperity, Mr. Brown said, must be done by the schools. He urged the establishment of more schools for special training, always with an eye to education in agricultural subjects and along lines related to the resources and chief products of the South. Agriculture, he said, until very recently has been passed by in the South's educational scheme, and special emphasis should be placed upon this line of work. He advocated also the establishment by the States of industrial schools with curricula accommodated to all ages, and arranged with a view to teaching a man to do most efficiently and intelligently that which he has chosen for his life work. The commercial bodies of the cities, he said, could do much toward forwarding the movement for such schools, and that this duty devolved upon them as sponsors for the prosperity and development of their respective sections.

The bringing closer together of the farm and the market, he said, is another pressing problem that cries to the business men for attention, and that commercial bodies could do no better than address themselves to its solution.

Pleads For Education.

Mr. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, made a strong plea for applied education as regards agriculture.

"In the past four years we have added \$153,939,000 to the wealth of Georgia by scientifically applied knowledge to the farms of the State," said Mr. Soule. "That should be an argument to incite our business men. We are engaged in an extensive work designed to teach the people of Georgia to get all there is to be gotten from the natural resources at hand."

Mr. Soule reviewed the work of the Agricultural College of which he is president, laying special stress upon the extension work done by agents sent broadcast over the State. He illustrated his address with charts showing the increased wealth that resulted from "applied education" in agriculture, and the response that the people of the rural districts had made to the undertaking.

"The business men of the State are interested," he said, "because the farmer is an asset they want to keep as prosperous as possible, and they know this is the way to do it. Without the business men and their organizations we could have done nothing. The undertaking is supported in part by the Federal Government, in part by the State and the counties, but this support is not sufficient for the great amount of work to be done, and the rest of the money has to come from the business men of the State."

Institutes and extension schools, corn clubs and tomato clubs and other incentives to scientific agriculture, he said, are established by the agents engaged in the extension work of the college. Study of the soil, its peculiar formations in various localities and the proper fertilizing and crop rotation for the varying conditions also is available for the farmer through the work of the college and its agents. Mr. Soule also discussed the great need for industrial training in the South.

Paying Tribute.

"We in the South are paying tribute to Germany and England," he said, "when we export to them our raw materials, which they make into finished products and sell back to us. Can we not make these things ourselves? Can we not so arrange our college curricula that the graduates will be prepared to enter these industries and manufacture these finished products as well as they now are manufactured in England and Germany? Here is another thing for the business man of the South to think about in relation to our school systems. The South needs such trained men as badly as she needs agricultural experts, stock experts and expert teachers."

Mr. Soule concluded with an appeal to the business men to "get behind" the movement for applied education in the South and secure more liberal appropriations for its development.

Considerable interest among the business men centers in the discussion of rural credits at the meeting this afternoon, which will take the form of a debate between Mr. Hodgson, secretary of the conference, and John Lee Coulter, of the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C. This will be a continuation of the discussion begun at the conference at Richmond, Va., a year ago. The morning session of the conference will be devoted to a discussion of commercial bodies and rural districts.

INTENSIVE HEALTH WORK.

Subject Discussed At Conference of Country Doctors.

Intensive community health work under the supervision of the neighborhood physician and nurse, with co-operation of county and State health officers as a means of insuring country people better health at less cost than through family physicians, was recommended by Dr. John A. Ferrell, of Washington, associated with the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, at the Conference of County Doctors at the Hotel Henry Watterson yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Ferrell, in a paper on "Intensive Community Health Work," outlined the general plan of this branch of "Community Co-operation," through which students of the agricultural problem hope to add to the wealth of the farmers of the South. Dr. W. S. Rankin, of Raleigh, N. C., secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health, spoke on the work of the physician in the ideal country community, and Mrs. Lafon Riker, of Harrodsburg, chairman of the Health Committee of the Kentucky Federation

of Women's Clubs, devoted a paper to the work of the district nurse. Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Health, presided.

"We all believe in health for the country and the community, and if we were not disciples of the intensive method we would not be in Louisville to-day," said Dr. Ferrell. "Our work must come close to the people. They must see some practical results of it. They must be shown there has been a significant reduction in the number of deaths. The State Department of Health is indispensable and the county Health Office is of great importance, but the ultimate victory not only over preventable diseases, but also over doubts in the minds of the men and women, must be achieved through intensive health work."

Refers To Canal Zone.

Dr. Ferrell referred to the plan of health work in the Panama Canal Zone and of the results achieved through it. He declared that these results scarcely could be looked for in a farming community, as the resources of the Government and the scope of the survey were too elaborate.

"The field for the establishment of a community of this kind should be among thrifty people who are willing to learn new things, and, if the new things are good, able to pay for them," said the speaker. "They should be ambitious for themselves, for their families and their communities. It should be a farming community where the health conditions are not of the best in order that the results may stand out more conspicuously. Strong contrasts are more necessary in experimental work than in commonplace affairs."

"Leading citizens of your community should be inspired to take the initiative in outlining the plans for the work. Mass meetings should be held and they should take the business in hand. It must be remembered that someone must take charge of this and be responsible for it, as if left to everyone it cannot achieve substantial success. Resolutions asking the co-operation, guidance and practical assistance of the State Board of Health and the county health officer should be passed. The State board should do for the community as the National Government is doing in the States, and send practical assistants into the sections of work there with the people. But there must be co-operation. The State officer should accomplish their results by leading the people, not attempting to command."

Dr. Ferrell spoke of community health work on Knott's Island, which is in the sound off the east coast of North Carolina. It is a community with 520 inhabitants in 120 families. The services of a whole-time physician were obtained by voluntary subscriptions. All but two families participated in the work, but those four persons rendered a general clean-up there impossible, as it was found that every other person on the island examined was infected with hookworm.

"Who Will Pay the Bill?"

"The Knott's Island experiment taught us," continued Dr. Ferrell, "that we cannot hope to achieve success by dependence on voluntary contribution. Public authority must be requisitioned. Assessments from willing individual and other voluntary aid will carry out the work, but public authority only can bring in the few. Public authority alone can make application of conditions universal, its ubiquitousness complete and continual."

"The question of greatest moment is who will pay the expenses? We may meet here in a conference and we may believe and declare with the fervency of complete faith, that every dollar spent by a community in this intensive health work will be returned a hundredfold, but before we can make people believe it we must show them by demonstrating the fact. For this reason it is proper, if practical in the beginning to rely on voluntary aid. The amount used must be small and must be depended on no longer than necessary."

The assessment on Knott's Island was about \$2.25 a year. With a community of 2,000 persons at \$2 a year we would have \$2,500 a year for a physician and \$1,000 for a nurse and \$500 for incidental expenses. I believe we could secure capable people for that. As soon as you place the doctor on a salary basis his interest goes out then to prevention of disease, whereas before he was called only to cure."

Dr. Rankin pictured an ideal community, and explained the manner in which the community physician would work. He discussed the question from the practical angle, and presented the obstacles to the work, as well as the excellent results to be anticipated.

Dr. McCormack in presenting Mrs. Riker said the State Federation of Women's Clubs had rendered invaluable aid to the State Board of Health, not only through educational work, but through ardent co-operation in every movement for the advancement of Kentucky's health.

Mrs. Riker Speaks.

Mrs. Riker attempted to show what club women of the State can do to help improve conditions in communities where improvement is needed badly. She told of the efforts of the club women to secure the passage of the whole-time community health officer bill by the last Kentucky Legislature, and expressed disappointment at its failure to become a law. She said that the work of the federation in seeking community inspection had been held in abeyance in the hope that the bill would be passed, and that since the adjournment of the Legislature she had sent out letters to all county superintendents and health officers asking for their views in this matter.

"Medical inspection of rural schools is needed more than in the city schools," said Mrs. Riker. "It is wrong to believe that country children are more robust than their city cousins, although this is the general impression. Ventilation in the homes is bad, the children frequently travel long distances in all sorts of weather to schools that are not ventilated, and they perspire in damp clothing. Sanitary conditions are lacking about the schools, and in many other ways the city children have many advantages over the boys and girls of the rural communities with which we are concerned."

Mrs. Riker outlined the needs of the community nurse by referring to the demonstrated failure of medical inspection because parents declined to abide by instructions sent home by physicians in the schools.

"A competent nurse would go into the homes to follow up the work of the doctor. The adults only can be reached through the children," she said.

SUPERVISORS IN DEBATE.

One-Room School Idea Meets With Opposition.

A speaker's declaration that the "good old one-room schoolhouse" was better than the consolidated rural school brought warm opposition from the State supervisors of rural schools who were in session at the Y. M. C. A.

(Continued On Sixth Page)

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The value of Missouri school property has increased 100 per cent. in the last decade, but practically all the

crease has been in the towns. The district schools for the most part are stagnant. The State Superintendent has what he calls an "approved list" of school houses. The requirements are moderate, but only 4 per cent. of the rural schools are on the list as compared with 60 per cent. of the town schools. "The average rural district," the Superintendent is quoted by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch as saying, "sends all its children to a one-teacher school in a shed that is poorer and cheaper and less fit for school purposes than three-fourths of the barns in the district."

These conditions prevail mainly because of indifference. The Missouri Superintendent says the rural residents simply refuse or neglect to pay for better schools. No district, of course, has any better schools than it pays for, and the teachers in district schools are notoriously ill paid. The proper thing to do with these rural schools is to consolidate them wherever consolidation is practical. Most of the country districts are able to maintain better schools than they do, but real efficiency is best arrived at by combining the educational forces of two, three or more districts. This permits of the erection of buildings that are commodious and creditable and of the employment of better teachers.

CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE IS DISCUSSED

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 7—The co-operation of the races for the purpose of bettering conditions in the South, as discussed by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, of Jackson, Miss., and Booker T. Washington, head of the large negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., and one of the foremost negroes of the country, attracted great crowds at the afternoon session of the Southern Sociological Congress here today.

At the morning and night meetings the general subject of the "Church and Social Service" was discussed by able speakers.

Bishop Bratton pointed out the necessity of race co-operation in church work as a contributory factor in laying the foundation for the solution of the race problem.

"We of the white race have had full twelve centuries more of civilization," declared Bishop Bratton. "Through the same faith that has transformed our own strong race from Anglo-Saxon savagery, we are to take this large segment of the world's people here at our own doors and raise them from superstition and degradation to a place in which they can help build the social, economic and religious order for which we are striving."

"The first point of co-operation for the two races in this is the example of a solid religious faith and justice; the second is the points of contact in their churches and schools and the sharing with them the benefits of our great

public school system. But above all is to live the Gospel. What is to happen if these people are to lose the guidance of religion at the critical point of their development, I tremble to predict."

The Bishop took to task extremists of both races.

Following the address of Bishop Bratton, former Governor Mann, who occupied a seat on the platform, called on Major R. R. Moton, a leading negro of Virginia, to lead the colored portion of the audience in singing, "Climb, Climb Up Higher," and "Down on the Suwanee River," brought rounds of applause.

Washington's Address.
Booker T. Washington, in discussing race co-operation in securing law and order, pointed to the sociological congress as one of the best means of bringing the two races to a better understanding of each other, as well as the needs and aspirations of the negro. Answering the question, "How Can the Negro in the South Do His Part in Using This Congress to Bring About Better Conditions?" he said:

"We can use this congress as a means of appealing directly to the white people for anything we think they ought to do for our race. In every county in the South our people should get into touch with the various officials and make it possible for them to see the better life of our race."

"We can use this organization to spread an influence among our people for the prevention of crime. In spite of all that may be said in palliation, there is too much crime committed by our people in all parts of the country. We should let the world understand we are not going to hide crime simply because it is committed by black people."

On the other hand, Washington declared, the Congress can serve as a medium for the white people to get better acquainted with the most useful and best type of negroes in every community. He said the time had come when the white leaders of the South should no longer permit the negro to be used as a "political scarecrow" by selfish politicians.

Professor J. R. Howerton, of Washington and Lee University, was the principal speaker at the night session, his address being "on the present social order in conflict with the ideals of the church."

Two Views of Church.

"Two different things," said the speaker, "are the church as an organized body, expressing itself through its courts and officers and the church as simply a collective term for its membership. And there is no church considered as an entity apart from her constituent members."

Holding that the ideals of the church are the ideals of its members, at least the ruling class of them, Professor Howerton asserted that no form of privilege or exploitation has not at one time or another claimed the sanction of the church.

"Even today," he continued, "some of those economic and political doctrines which almost obstruct social progress are supposed to rest upon that sanction. And yet, paradoxical as it may sound, out of the church itself, has come the most progressive, radical and revolutionary forces in history, forces which have not only reformed the po-

litical and economic institutions but her own forms and creeds.

"Economics, politics and all modern life must be reinterpreted under the terms of ethics and religion to make them contributory to the social welfare."

RACE CO-OPERATION

THEME OF SPEAKERS

Memphis Appeal

Bishop Bratton Speaks of Duty of White Race to Negroes.

5-8-14

PROBLEM BEING SOLVED

Southern Sociological Congress

Attracts Large Audiences.

B. T. WASHINGTON SPEAKS

Night Addresses by Prof. J. R. Howerton and C. S. MacFarland—Five

Addresses Given at Morning Session on Church and Social Service.

Much Interest Aroused.

Need of co-operation between the white and negro races in the south for the better development of the negro race, and the necessity for the work of the church in connection with the movement for the improvement of social and economic conditions were the two themes upon which were based the work of the Southern Sociological Congress at the three sessions held yesterday.

Before an audience that filled nearly every seat in the Orpheum Theater, Bishop T. D. Bratton, of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi, yesterday afternoon delivered an address in which he discussed eloquently and frankly the duty of the white race in the south to the negro. He said that in the changed conditions which have come about in the south during the past 50 years, the negro race is being regenerated socially and morally and that it is the duty of Christian men and women to face the task set before them in the work of aiding the negroes toward a higher development of their race.

The meeting was the most remarkable one thus far held during the session of the congress.

Booker Washington, the negro educator, was the other speaker. One-third of the lower floor of the theater was set aside for the negroes as well as the entire balcony and gallery. Every seat was filled except a few in the gallery, while the sections set aside for the white people also were completely filled. Both speakers were given appreciative applause.

An incident not upon the programme occurred between the two addresses. Washington went upon the platform at the close of Bishop Bratton's address accompanied by R. R. Moton, a negro instructor at Hampden, Va.

Gov. W. H. Mann, president of the congress, who was presiding, asked Moton to lead his people in singing some of the songs of their race.

Moton stepped to the front of the platform and in a fine baritone voice, started the hymn, "I Want to Live Up Yonder." The entire negro section of the audience joined him in the refrain at the close of each verse, singing with fine expression and wonderful sweetness. The white people applauded so long that another song, "We Are Climbing Higher and Higher" was given in the same way, and in response to more applause the negroes sang together that great old southern song the Suwanee River.

Washington, noted for years as one of the most eloquent of his race and known as their foremost educator, spoke upon the subject of race co-operation in securing law and order. He gave a thoughtful review of the conditions existing 50 years ago, and of the progress that his race has made during those years and spoke with feeling of the friendly relations which have always existed between the best white people in the south and the better class of negroes and of the loyalty which the negroes feel toward their common country.

He spoke of the material progress made by the negroes of the south, of the fact that they conduct 63 banks and more than 10,000 mercantile business firms, of their accumulation of property and of the fact that this advancement of the negro is not recognized or known to many people even in the south. He made a plea for closer co-operation between the races and said that while in many communities the white race is doing noble work for the education of the negro, there still remains much to be done along such lines in aid of the uplift of the race.

At night another great meeting was held which was addressed by Dr. J. R. Howerton of Lexington, Va., on the conflict existing between the present social order with the ideals of the church. The other speaker at the night session was the Rev. C. S. MacFarland of New York, whose subject was "The Preparation of the Church for Social Service."

At the morning session, which was held at the Central Baptist Church, five addresses were given.

M. Bruner of Chicago explained the work which is being done in many communities toward bringing the gospel to the workingmen and the methods which are being used to interest workingmen in sociological and economic betterment.

A. M. Trawick, secretary of the committee on church and social service, made a report of the work of his committee during the past year.

Dr. C. A. Waterfield of Paris, Tenn., who was for several years pastor of one of the Memphis churches, spoke of the social message of the church to modern industry.

The Hon. A. J. Bethea of Columbia, S. C., spoke on Sunday school work as an agency for social service in country life.

Dr. W. H. Slingerland of New York took as his subject the need of co-ordination of social and religious forces.

SOCIAL WORKERS HOLD ANNUAL ELECTION

Admission 5-9-14
"Hindrances to Negro Progress" is General Subject Taken Up by Sociological Congress.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 8—Practically completing their third annual convention with the election of officers and two general meetings today, the Southern Sociologist Congress rested tonight to meet with the National Conference on Charities on Corrections at the opening session of that convention.

Headed by former Governor W. H. Mann, of Virginia, as president, all the old officers were re-elected, except the

second vice-president, Mr. J. A. Baker of Houston, Texas, who was succeeded by Miss Fannie Hicks of Raleigh, N. C. The selection of the next meeting place was left to the executive committee.

The two meetings of the day were devoted to "hindrances to Negro Progress" and "The Church and Social Service." The speakers devoting themselves to conditions of the negro were Professor A. M. Trawick and Professor E. G. Haynes of Nashville; Dr. J. D. Hammond of Augusta, Ga., and Mrs. Florence E. Kelley of New York. Organized society, it was pointed out, must recognize its obligations and take on the work of improving the status of the negro race by systematic education. Wherever the negro has been offered chances for improvement and encouraged to take advantage of them, it was declared, they have responded in a way to rejoice every friend of human respectability.

Other speakers today included J. W. Magruder of Baltimore; Dr. C. A. Gardner of Louisville and Dr. C. B. Mangold of St. Louis. Dr. Mangold spoke on "The New Profession of Social Service and the Training of Social Workers."

Two essentials required for training in the field of social service are study of the social field and its intricate related problems and development of skill in method and technique, according to Dr. Mangold.

"We have entered on a new era in the development of social work," he said. "Most social workers have been occupied with the relief of suffering. We have been so busy with the relief we have given little time to the prevention of distress. A new task, however, cannot depend on the work of novices or on those who have no vision of the relations of life and the possibilities of community effort."

"Length of service is not a prime qualification, in fact, it frequently disqualifies. It is nonsense to give a broken down professor the task of improving social condition. It is idle to bluejackets and marines will be the teacher in promoting the public welfare."

"Social service is an opportunity for the accomplishment of results; but it is more, it represents a body of principles to be applied to our whole life for better and happier living. The profession of medicine and the law have advanced from the old age when a few months reading in an office with others was adequate preparation for professional service. Those conditions have gone. Is it possible that in the face of this experience in other professions we shall not recognize the changed conditions and increased de-

mands in the task of scientifically seeking social welfare?

"There is need of good-will; we can never have too much. But hearts without heads are like trucks without roads. The social worker cannot succeed if he does not have intense sympathy for human kind."

"But judgment must go along with it and behind this judgment must be appreciation of the relation between many complex social problems."

"The gain is inadequate and disappointing if our philanthropy means nothing more than relieving distress here and helping a family there. The permanent gains come only as we are about to work out policies that mean the establishment of improved social

Racial Co-operation - 1914 Conferences, White.

WILSON DESIRES ADVANCEMENT OF RACE KNOWLEDGE

South's Genuine Wish to Improve Negro Race Is

Emphasized
Advent
SCIENTISTS MEET TO

STUDY THE PROBLEM

Segregation Is Touched on by
Dr. Brough and Other
Speakers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson today told the University commission on Southern race questions, made up of representatives of eleven southern colleges, that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good."

Dr. C. H. Brough, of the University of Arkansas, chairman of the commission, told the President the commission was organized to make an impartial study of the race question from the standpoint of the negroes' economic, hygienic, civic and moral betterment. He said a deep investigation of the subject was being made with the good of the negro always in mind.

"I am very glad to express my sincere interest in this work and sympathy with it," said the President in reply to Dr. Brough.

Is Vital Question.

"I think that men like yourselves can be trusted to see this great question at every angle. There isn't any question, it seems to me, into which more candor needs to be put, or more thorough human good feeling, than this. I know myself as a southern man how sincerely the heart of the south desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines, and everything that can be done in that direction is of the highest value. It is a matter of common understanding."

"There is a charming story told about Charles Lamb. The conversation in his little circle turned upon some men who were not present, and Lamb, who you know, stuttered, said, 'I hate that fellow.' His friend said, 'Charles, I didn't know you knew him.' Lamb said, 'I don't—I can't hate a fellow I know.'"

Must Know the Negro.

"I think that is a very profound human fact. You cannot hate a man you know. And our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and for our good. I can only bid you God speed in what is a very necessary and great undertaking."

President S. C. Mitchell of Delaware college told the opening session of the Commission conference that the European war emphasized there must be something more than racial and national sentiment in solving the questions of humanity.

"Inclusion and not exclusion must be the policy pursued on all race questions," he said.

Dr. James H. Dillard, of the University of Virginia, said he was satisfied there was a growing sentiment among the white and negro leaders in the South in favor of the education of the negro race.

In his annual report, Dr. Brough reviewed the problems of the race in the south. Under the Anna P. Jeames Foundation, he reported 118 counties in twelve states last year improved their negro rural schools, while all the universities represented on the commission were offering courses on the race question. Dr. Brough referred to segregation as "a mooted question" which formed the only cloud on the horizon.

Farm Segregation.

"Time, wisdom and patience will solve the question," he said, and "social solidarity is inexorable. Segregation in the departments of public service, railway and street cars and even in cities may be exceedingly just, but the idea of farm segregations as a means of giving the white man a better chance in agricultural and industrial competition with the negro seems a travesty upon Anglo-Saxon superiority and an injustice to the negro."

The constructive work before the commission he declared to be:

The socializing and rationalizing of the impulses of an inferior race by imposing upon them the importance of preserving the racial integrity of both races, securing industrial education and attaining the goal of economic equality of opportunity."

Zeal for Externals.

Dr. Brough believed there was too much zeal among negroes for the externals of education and a growing dislike for domestic service. He pleaded for higher standards among teachers and preachers of the negro race.

"The south feels that race integration and solidarity in a social sense are absolutely necessary to promote the best interests of both races," Dr. Brough declared in his report. "While willing to concede equality of opportunity in an economic sense she is unalterably opposed to miscegenation of the races and views with genuine alarm the increase in the number of

mulattoes from 1,132,060 or 15.2 percent in 1890 to 2,050,686 or 20.9 percent in 1910. The fundamental incompatibilities of racial temperament and tradition which operate to make the great majority of actual unions between the two groups unhappy and the fact that many of those who do enter upon these unions belong to the criminal or anti-social elements of both groups, would seem to indicate the condemnation of such unions by the better elements of both races as a substantial basis.

"The south rejoices with the north that the negro has made commendable and rapid progress along economic, hygienic, educational religious and civic lines within the semi-centennial of his freedom and that the problem of race adjustment is becoming less acute and easier of solution by the wise and conservative leadership of men of both races."

That the negro has made rapid strides toward the goal of economic emancipation is conclusively proven by the latest census statistics. In 1862 there were 3,960,000 slaves in the south. At the present time 2,108,786 negroes are engaged in gainful occupations in the south alone and 5,192,535 negroes are engaged in gainful occupations throughout the United States as a whole."

MANN AGAIN HEADS SOUTHERN CONGRESS

Officers Are Elected During
Friday Morning Session.

RACE QUESTION DISCUSSED

Mrs. Florence Kelley Advocates
Vocational Negro Schools.
Memphis Appeal
NEGROES AMONG SPEAKERS
5-9-14

Majority of Old Officers Are Re-elected as Well as Committee Heads—Sociological Congress Discusses Church Work at Afternoon Meeting—Will Adjourn Tonight.

Former Gov. W. H. Mann of Virginia was re-elected president of the Southern Sociological Congress by acclamation at the morning session yesterday.

The congress also elected a majority of the former officers and members of standing committees. Judge W. J. Bacon of the city court was elected a member of the committee on courts and prisons, succeeding D. C. Bowers. J. P. Kranz was re-elected as state corresponding secretary for Tennessee and Father Peter Crumley and Bishop T. D. Bratton were continued on the standing committee on the church and social service.

The congress continued the discussion of the race question at the morning departmental meeting and in the afternoon several speakers again discussed the church

and social service. Father Peter Crumley of Memphis, in his address yesterday afternoon, emphasized the fact that social service never can be what its name implies if it is based upon mere philanthropy or civic pride, or if the work is done for the sake of the pay, those in charge receive for their services, but that it must be based alone upon religion.

"If the service this congress professes to further and induct," he said, "is built upon anything less than religion, it cannot become a real social service. Therefore, let us strive to spread the kingdom of God abroad, to teach our religion by our example."

Religion Basis of Service.

"By religion I mean the tie that binds men to God. We must endeavor by our acts and example to instill in the hearts of men the love of God that should be there. We must teach our neighbors to reverence His holy name and to keep His commandments."

"If men truly love God, they will also love their fellow men. When we really get the love of God and of our neighbor in our hearts, we will have solved the social questions that now perplex us."

"The present strife between the classes in this and other countries is brought about by a failure to observe God's laws, because men have been blinded by power and riches so that they fail to realize that all men are their neighbors and that we are our brothers' keepers. True happiness in this life is to be found in service to God and in service to others. Therefore, let us build our fabric strong; let us rear our social service structure upon the broad basis of love to God and charity to our fellow men."

The topic in the morning was upon the hindrances to negro progress. The discussion took a rather wide range, covering the lack of proper home life and its causes, conditions among negroes in the cities, religious conditions and the lack of proper educational facilities and proper training in some of the schools as are established for negroes. The morning session was held at the Central Baptist Church, with J. H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., chairman of the committee on race questions, presiding.

Florence Kelley on Education.

The general meeting in the afternoon at the Orpheum Theater was addressed by Father Peter Crumley of Memphis, who spoke of religion as a basis for social service; by J. W. Magruder of Baltimore, whose topic was the church in its relation to the community; by C. A. Gardner of Louisville, who talked of the preparation needed by ministers for social service, and by Dr. C. B. Mangold of St. Louis, who spoke of the need of training for the new profession of social service.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, the last speaker at the morning session, spoke particularly of the improper training given children, especially negro children, and the children of immigrants, in the northern schools and the crying need for vocational training for the children who must become industrial workers.

Mrs. Kelley is secretary of the National Consumers' League, an active worker in the National Association for the Improvement of Race Conditions and a director in several other similar organizations. She has studied living conditions and educational facilities in many states and is considered one of the authorities upon the subject with which she has been connected.

Children Need Square Deal.

"It is a cruel condition under which

the children of New York and of many other northern cities exist," she said. "when although they must become workers, all the common school training that they receive up to the seventh grade is away from the lines that would draw them to an idea of the work that they must do when they grow up. The population of our great cities is congested and thousands must earn their living by industrial work, yet we spend millions of dollars in giving them a training that tends to unfit them for any but clerical positions or for places in commercial life which are denied them."

"I refer particularly in this statement to negro children. The lines of work allotted to them are narrow, yet we fail in our duty to them in the kind of education which we provide. We do not give them any training in domestic science until after the seventh grade, yet that is the training the girls need. We do not teach in our rural schools the elements of agriculture and farm life, yet the field of farm labor is crying for more workers, while the cities are full of the unemployed. Negro girls must work as laundresses, cooks, domestic servants, yet we give little training in those lines in the grades during which they are in school."

School Gardens Needed.

"The Swiss people set us an example in their rural schools, where every child works in the school garden, raising vegetables, flowers and fruit, yet in traveling through this country from state to state, I have never yet seen along the line of any railroad, a single school garden."

"Vocational education is what is needed and what we must supply for these people if they are to become useful citizens when they grow up."

No one told Mrs. Kelley that Memphis has gardens at nearly all schools.

Prof. A. M. Trawick of Nashville had previously spoken upon the lack of proper home life among the negroes, and the discussion which followed brought out

number of remarks upon the need of better housing conditions both in the cities and in the country upon the plantations. A number of the negro delegates, of whom there are more than 100 in attendance, took part in the discussions. At the conclusion, Gov. Mann spoke in favor of an organized effort to get the churches and church people at work throughout the south to arouse public sentiment for the enactment of laws compelling better housing conditions in communities where sanitary conditions and living conditions are poor.

Ask Aid for Churches.

His resolution, which was passed without a dissenting vote, follows:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring to the attention of all the churches, white and colored, and to the common councils of all the cities of the south, the living conditions in our midst to the end that the necessary steps may be taken to make such conditions comfortable and healthy."

In speaking to the resolution, Gov. Mann said that it is all well to talk, but unless these discussions are enacted into law many of them will be useless, and he favored the passage of such laws as will change the living conditions among either the white or negro race of which complaint is made.

Dr. Oscar Dowling of Louisiana, who was a visitor at the meeting, suggested that as an incentive to better living every church and every schoolhouse should be placed in perfect sanitary condition as an object lesson to each community.

Negro on City Conditions.

Prof. Hammond advocated the establishment of more colleges for negroes. He said that the ideals of a race govern its progress and that higher ideals can

not be obtained by the negroes without higher education.

G. E. Haynes, a negro educator, spoke at length of conditions among the negroes in the cities. He said that better conditions, more amusements and better housing must be provided in the country to counteract the tendency to drift toward the cities. He spoke of the segregation ordinances in many southern cities and said that efforts should be made by the white people to see that the negroes in their own living sections are given the same advantages of comfortable houses, water, fire protection, clean streets, freedom from saloons and questionable houses as are found in at least the poorer sections where white people live.

Tonight the congress will hold its last session. The topic will be interracial interests and two negro speakers are on the program.

SOUTHLAND AT SHRINE OF SOIL

Courier Journal
4-7-14

Great Conference Under Way By 8 O'clock.

Speakers To Storm Bulwarks of Undevelopment.

Demonstrations For Farmers and Educators.

THOUSANDS SWARM CITY

Morning.
IN THE ARMORY.
8 to 9—Parcel Post demonstration.
9 to 11:45—Community organizations; Co-operative Associations; Clubs for Men, Women, Girls and Boys.

Noon.
AT NATIONAL THEATER.
Farmers Day—J. N. Camden, presiding. Addresses of welcome, John H. Buschemeyer, Mayor of Louisville; E. J. McDermott, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. Address, "Need of Co-operation Among Farmers," A. D. Wilson, University of Minnesota.

Afternoon.
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
Farmers' Conference—The Armory; J. N. Camden, chairman.
Business Men's Conference—Auditorium The Seelbach; C. A. Northcott, chairman.
Southern Educational Association—First Christian church; W. K. Tate, president.
Conference of Country Women—

The Armory; Miss Mabel C. Williams, presiding.
Conference of Country Preachers—Assembly room Y. M. C. A.; the Rev. W. E. Arnold, presiding.
Conference of Country Doctors—Auditorium Hotel Henry Watterson; Dr. T. A. McCormack, presiding.
League of Southern Women Writers—Red room The Seelbach.
Night.
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Memorial Services—First Christian church; Robert C. Ogden, president; address, The Hon. P. P. Claxton.

Answering a call of the Southland to come to the aid of the farmer and help build up country life in general, thousands of farmers, business men, preachers, country women, doctors, editors and school workers are in Louisville to participate in the great Conference of Education which begins to-day and will continue until Friday.

Addresses and demonstrations will begin early. The Armory is the citadel of the war for development. Workmen were engaged until after midnight last night finishing booths and small buildings for demonstration work and displays. The parcel post exhibit will be in operation at 8 o'clock, one hour before the other demonstrations are begun.

At noon a mass meeting will be held at the National Theater, where prominent educators and others will speak on subjects of general interest. In the afternoon conferences will be held at the Armory, The Seelbach, Hotel Henry Watterson, the First Christian church and the Y. M. C. A. building, and rural life in all its phases will be discussed. Business men say one of the biggest assets of every town is the soil around it, and that great possibilities lie in country life. Louisville and other cities have joined hands with the rural districts and promised to do their part in the great movement for betterment and uplift of rural life.

Tribute To Founder.
Robert C. Ogden, who died last year, was the father of the movement. Memorial services in his honor should be held to-night, at the First Christian church. Mrs. George W. Creary, of New York, a daughter, arrived in Louisville last night and is registered at Hotel Henry Watterson.

No successor to Mr. Ogden, who was president of the conference at the time of his death, having been elected, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, Va., vice president, will preside. A president will be elected before the conference is adjourned, and it is believed by many that Mr. Mitchell will be the choice.
Among those who arrived yesterday were J. Y. Joiner, State superintendent of North Carolina; A. D. Wilson, in charge of the extension department of the Uni-

versity of Minnesota; E. S. Richardson, of the University of Louisiana; J. S. Cook, State superintendent of Arkansas; T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Louisiana; Dr. Bradfords Knapp, of Washington, D. C., who is in charge of all the demonstration work in the South; J. W. Bateman, in charge of the rural course at the Normal School at Natchitoches, La.; L. C. Brogdon, State supervisor of rural schools of North Carolina; W. M. McDowell, secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association at Excelsior, Minn.; E. A. Richardson, secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association at Sparta, Wis.; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Morehead, Ky., the originator of the moonlight schools, and many others.

Varied Demonstrations.

The morning will be devoted entirely to demonstrations. It will be shown what must and can be done to better conditions of country life in all its phases and how it is done in the best and cheapest way. The parcel post, which is proving such an unexpected help to the farmer and the city man alike, will be seen in actual operation as far as the handling in proper packages is concerned. Postmaster E. T. Schmitt will have the assistance of Lewis B. Flohr, of the Office of Markets at Washington, in general supervision, and competent clerks from the local post-office will give all information desired.

After the organization of a Farmers' Club, how it should be conducted and managed, will be demonstrated. Growing, selling and purchasing associations will be formed. Complete farmhouses have been erected to demonstrate how they should be arranged to assure the greatest comfort. A rural school will be shown. Much time and space will be given sanitary arrangements, which, it is said, have

(Continued On Third Page.)
been neglected in rural life. Lectures will be delivered on hookworm, pellagra and other diseases prevalent in the mountains, and Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health, will have several persons who have been cured after they themselves and their physicians had given up all hope for recovery. One of these persons is Hob. McDowell, of Indian Creek, who was given up by his physician, and who now is working as mine boss, earning more money than ever before in

SEPARATE SOCIAL PRIVILEGES AND CIVIL RIGHTS QUESTION

SOCIAL COMPANIONSHIP TO BE SETTLED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL JUDGMENT RATHER THAN BY LEGISLATION IS WHAT COLORED AMERICANS WANT, SAYS REV. DE BERRY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. REV. RILEY, WHITE, OF ALABAMA, SAYS GIVE COLORED SAME RIGHTS AS FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.

Sagamore, July 1—The race question was discussed from a good many angles at the sociological conference today. The Negro race was taken up in the forenoon.

In answer to the question, "What does the Negro want?" Rev. William N. De Berry of Springfield insisted that what he wanted and was going to have in this country is "a man's chance" and full return for his money in the matter of accommodation by transportation companies. Rev. B. F. Riley of Alabama, son of a slave

owner, said: "All that the Negro needs is a full, fair chance in life as he had never been able to do with others, the same opportunity that is given the Greek, Italian, Bohemian, Russian and all the rest." orators to influence the Irish.

In the evening the question of excluding and recognizing as equals of the Oriental races was discussed. The first by William Elliot Griffiths, who lived in Japan a number of years, and then from the floor by several people with strong opinions on the subject.

Before the morning discussion Roland W. Hayes, the "Colored Caruso," sang several Negro melodies of what are known as the "spiritual class" and then aroused considerable enthusiasm by singing selections from Italian operas in Italian.

Colored Man Speaks.
Rev. William N. De Berry, the Colored Springfield preacher, got a great ovation at the conclusion of his address. Dr. De Berry said in part: "The Negro believes that the question of social companionship is one to be settled by private individual judgment rather than by legislation. The black man also pleads in this connection that there be no confusion of social privileges and civil rights."

"What the Negro asks politically is not for a chance to hold the reins of government, for the great majority of Negroes have no such vain hope, but that the black man who has complied with the legal conditions for voting he allowed to vote a vote that shall be counted that he may have a voice in the government of himself, in the Government of the people, for the people and by the people."

White Southerner Speaks.
Rev. Benjamin F. Riley said: "I am a Southerner with all the sensibility and the instincts of that fervid region. I am of a line of slaveholders. I have lived among these Negro people from my birth. I have all the conscious pride of the Anglo-Saxon, but I seek to be just, fair and sympathetic."

"Had I the facilities, I should establish an ample foundation right in the heart of the South; a workable foundation that would be earnestly engaged every day in the year. I should man it with first-class Southern men, who know equally well both races, organize it for service into necessary departments, all of which would be co-operative. By the issue of bulletins concerning conditions, both races would be enlightened, and both need it. A judicious circulation of these would prove an educational agency of vast value."

On the Asiatics.
William Elliott Griffiths believes that all the scare about Chinese and Japanese flocking to this country is absurd, because few of them have ever come, never more than 150,000 Chinese and less than that number of Japanese. He believes that these races are in many respects superior to the white race. He said that in

the course of his long historical studies he had never been able to discover any "Anglo-Saxon" race and he believed it was just a myth used by orators to influence the Irish.

He said: "A well-regulated system of immigration according to percentage, which I have advocated for the last 10 years, seems to be the best solution. The world is one. Economic equilibrium is better for the race and ultimately must be better for each country. Against this economic equilibrium it seems to me madness to fight, for it is surely coming, and for the blessing of mankind."

Boston, Mass. Transcript

RACE PROBLEM DISCUSSED

General Participation Today in Problems Before Sagamore Sociological Conference

Sagamore Beach, July 2—A general discussion of race problems, open to all guests, occupied the time of today's session of the Sagamore Sociological Conference. At the final meeting tonight various committees will submit their reports and Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell will deliver an address.

"The Asiatic in the United States," was the subject last night of Dr. William Elliot Griffiths of Ithaca, N. Y. Dr. Griffiths was once a missionary in Japan, formerly minister in Boston, and is an author and lecturer. In the course of his address he said: We have come to that portion of the world's history in which, to the thoughtful man, there is no East and no West. The great problem now before the world is less economic than moral. We who first invited the laborers of the Central Empire to come to our shores to be our servants, meeting them with official welcome and joyous music, have long since adopted their discarded policy and built more than a Chinese wall against them. We, who first sought the friendship of Japan and wooed her from her seclusion, now adopt her cast off garments and would shut out her people, thereby violating solemn treaties. I have no desire to have East London added to our conglomerate. A well regulated system of immigration, according to percentage, which I have advocated for the last ten years, seems to be the best solution. For the Chinese, I should place them very near the height of the physical evolution of the race. In many things the Chinaman is the superior of the American. Their history shows that they have tried almost every form of government, known in the experience of man, including fifty years of socialism, and the giving of office to women. Today they stand as the one undying nation in all human history. There is the only political system that did not long ago go to pieces. As for the Japanese, we need not mention the excellent qualities here for we have been doing this for forty-five years, even while criticising them unmercifully and barring their infamies, paganisms, disease spots and elements of weakness.

Racial Co-operation - 1914 Conferences, White

THE SOUTH MUST SOLVE IT

In his recent address to the university commission, composed of the representatives of eleven southern universities, President Wilson intimated that the negro problem, which is the specific object of the commission, must, in the long run, largely be solved by the south itself.

The president is correct. In a sense, the problem is a national one. It concerns millions of people resident in and subject to the destiny of this country. If the negro turns out a poor citizen, the whole country is to an extent penalized. But it is the south that is immediately concerned, the south that forms the environment for the negro and that has the greatest obligation as it has the greatest opportunity.

One of the speakers at the conference struck a keynote. The Constitution has often stressed when he said the negro had too great a leaning to the externals in education, and a dislike to domestic service.

If the negro could be persuaded to and trained for the tasks that lie nearest to him in abundance, and for which he is obviously fitted, the negro problem, so-called, would be solved. The trouble is, he thirsts too largely for an academic education, ignoring the fields of domestic service. As a result, these fields either are slipping away from him or he is filling them so inadequately as to inspire the increasing impatience of the white people.

Unfortunately, the framers of educational ideals for negroes catered in the beginning to the idea that the race could be educated from the top, thus reversing the formula and experience of the ages. There has been plenty of money and plenty of facilities for the negro college student; precious few facilities for the negro who would learn domestic service or become a good farmer. It has, until within the past few years, been a case of educating the one, and letting the ninety and nine off with a mere smattering or none at all.

The south itself has been at fault in this matter. It has allowed the old idea that it was not its "brother's keeper" to influence it, and now it is reaping the crop in inefficient labor and a flourishing crime rate. There are signs that the section as a whole is re-adjusting itself to the new conception of the problem. Only as the south, the white south, recognizes that it must lead, while the nation follows, in the solution of this problem, will definite advancement be recorded.

DEC 17 1914

PRESIDENT AND NEGRO

It is not often that President Wilson can be accused of lack of sincerity, but what shall be said of his remark relative to the negroes of the South that "there isn't any question, it seems to me, into which more candor needs to be put or more thorough human feeling," and that "I know myself, as a Southern man, how truly the heart of the South desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines; it is a matter of common understanding?"

These words were spoken to the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, made up of representatives of eleven Southern colleges. They might have been uttered fifty years ago by a Confederate Brigadier. They do not vary much from the sentiments expressed in the years before the war by the most extreme advocates of slavery.

Negroes are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the rights which Mr. Wilson as President is sworn to protect. To what other section of our population, large or small, would he refer in such terms of condescension? If it is imaginable that any other elements of our people could be subject to the limitations placed upon the blacks, is it conceivable that the President would speak thus of their possible advancement on "sound and sensible lines"?

Mr. Wilson chanced to be born in Virginia, but he is not President because he is a Southern man, and The World ought not to be forced to acquaint him with the fact.

VIEWS OF WILSON ON RACE QUESTION

President Discusses Problem Before the University Commission—Urges Help for Negro.

Washington, December 15.—Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson today told the university commission on southern race questions, made up of representatives of eleven southern colleges, that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good."

Dr. C. H. Brough, of the University of Arkansas, chairman of the commission, told the president the commission

was organized to make an impartial study of the race question from the standpoint of the negroes' economic, hygienic, civic and moral betterment. He said a deep investigation of the subject was being made with the good of the negro always in mind.

"I am very glad to express my sincere interest in this work and sympathy with it," said the president in reply to Mr. Brough.

"I think that men like yourselves can be trusted to see this great question at every angle. There isn't any question, it seems to me, into which more candor needs to be put, or more thorough human good feeling, than this. I know myself, as a southern man, how sincerely the heart of the south desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines, and everything that can be done in that direction is of the highest value. It is a matter of common understanding."

Story About Charles Lamb.

"There is a charming story told about Charles Lamb. The conversation in his little circle turned upon some men who were not present, and Lamb, who you know, stuttered, said, 'I hate that fellow.' His friend said, 'Charles, I didn't know you knew him.' Lamb said, 'I don't; I—I can't hate a fellow I—know.'"

"I think that is a very profound human fact. You cannot hate a man you know. And our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and for our good. I can only bid you God speed in what is a very necessary and great undertaking."

The members of the conference included:

C. H. Brough, Arkansas; Charles W. Bain, North Carolina; W. O. Scroggs, Louisiana; W. L. Kennen, Mississippi; J. M. Farr, Florida; Josiah Morse, South Carolina; James J. Doster, Alabama; W. S. Sutton, Texas; B. J. H. DeLoach, Georgia; James D. Hoskins, Tennessee, and W. M. Hunley, Virginia.

The commission has as its advisory council President Edwin A. Alderman, University of Virginia; Chancellor D. C. Barrow, University of Georgia; Dr. J. H. Dillard, of the University of Virginia, and President S. C. Mitchell, of Delaware college.

President S. C. Mitchell, of Delaware college, told the opening session of the commission's conference that the European war emphasized there must be something more than radical and national sentiment in solving the questions of humanity.

"Inclusion and not exclusion must be the policy pursued on all race questions," he said.

Dr. James H. Dillard, of the University of Virginia, said he was satisfied there was a growing sentiment among the white and negro leaders in the south in favor of the education of the negro race.

Problems of Race in South.

In his annual report, Mr. Brough reviewed the problems of the race in the south. Under the Anna P. Jeames Foundation, he reported 118 counties in twelve states last year improved their negro rural schools, while all the universities represented on the commission were offering courses on the race question. Dr. Brough referred to segregation as "a mooted question" which formed the only cloud on the horizon.

"Time, wisdom and patience will solve the question," he said, "and social solidarity is inexorable. Segregation in the departments of public serv-

ice, railway and street cars and even in cities may be exceedingly just, but the idea of farm segregation as a means of giving the white man a better chance in agricultural and industrial competition with the negro seems a travesty upon Anglo-Saxon superiority and an injustice to the negro."

The constructive work before the commission he declared to be:

"The socializing and rationalizing of the impulses of an inferior race by imposing upon them the importance of preserving the racial integrity of both races, securing industrial education and attaining the goal of economic equality of opportunity."

Dr. Brough believed there was too much zeal among negroes for the externals of education and a growing dislike for domestic service. He pleaded for higher standards among teachers and preachers of the negro race.

South and Race Solidarity.

"The south feels that race integration and solidarity in a social sense are absolutely necessary to promote the best interests of both races," Dr. Brough declared in his report. "While willing to concede equality of opportunity in an economic sense, she is unalterably opposed to miscegenation of the races and views with genuine alarm the increase in the number of mulattoes from 1,132,060, or 15.2 per cent, in 1890, to 2,050,686, or 20.9 per cent, in 1910. The fundamental incompatibilities of racial temperament and tradition which operate to make the great majority of actual unions between the two groups unhappy and the fact that many of those who do enter upon these unions belong to the criminal or anti-social elements of both groups, would seem to indicate the condemnation of such unions by the better elements of both races as a substantial basis."

"The south rejoices with the north that the negro has made commendable and rapid progress along economic, hygienic, educational, religious and civic lines within the semi-centennial of his freedom and that the problem of race adjustment is becoming less acute and easier of solution by the wise and conservative leadership of men of both races."

"That the negro has made rapid strides toward the goal of economic emancipation is conclusively proven by the latest census statistics. In 1863 there were 3,960,000 slaves in the south. At the present time 2,108,786 negroes are engaged in gainful occupations in the south alone and 5,192,535 negroes are engaged in gainful occupations throughout the United States as a whole."

Boston, Mass. Transcript

DEC 15 1914

LEARN NEGRO'S NEEDS

Then Help Him, Wilson Tells Southern Educators

His Good and Our Good Must Be Considered

Rare Sympathy Needed, Declares the President

Approves Work Being Done by the Commission

Washington, Dec. 15—Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson today told the University Commission on Southern Questions, made up of representatives of eleven Southern colleges, that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way possible for his good and our good."

Dr. S. H. Brough, of the University of Arkansas, chairman of the commission, told the President the commission was organized to make an impartial study of the race question from the standpoint of the negroes' economic, hygienic, civic and moral betterment. He said that a very deep investigation of the subject was being made with the good of the negro always in mind. "I am very glad to express my sincere interest in this work and sympathy with it," said the President in reply to Dr. Brough. "I think that men like yourselves can be trusted to see this great question at every angle. There isn't any question, it seems to me, into which more candor needs to be put, or more thorough human good feeling, than this. I know myself, as a Southern man, how sincerely the heart of the South desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines, and everything that can be done in that direction is of the highest value."

"There is a charming story told about Charles Lamb. The conversation in his little circle turned upon some men who were not present, and Lamb, who, you know, stuttered, said, 'I hate that fellow.' His friend said, 'Charles, I didn't know you knew him.' Lamb said, 'I don't; I can't hate a fellow I know.'"

"I think that is a very profound human fact. You cannot hate a man you know. And our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and for our good. I can only bid you God-speed in what is a very necessary and great undertaking."

Inclusion the Proper Race Policy

At the opening session of the Commission President C. S. Mitchell of Delaware College declared the European war emphasized that there must be something more than racial and national sentiment in solving the questions of humanity. "Inclusion and not exclusion must be the policy pursued on all race questions," he said.

Dr. J. H. Dillard of the University of Virginia said he was satisfied there was a growing sentiment among the white and negro leaders in the South in favor of the education of the latter race.

In his annual report, Dr. Brough reviewed the problems of the negro race in the South. He referred to the segregation as "a moot question," which formed the only cloud on the horizon at this time. "Time, wisdom and patience will solve the question," he said. "Segregation in the departments of the public service, railway and street cars, and even in cities, may be exceedingly just, but the idea of farm segregation as a means of giving the white man a better chance in agricultural and industrial competition with the negro seems a travesty upon Anglo-Saxon superiority and an injustice to the negro."

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securing industrial education and attaining the goal of economic equality of opportunity."

Dr. Brough expressed the opinion that there was too much zeal among negroes for the externals of education and a growing dislike for domestic service as a means of livelihood. He made a special plea for higher standards among the teachers and preachers of the race.

New York Evening Telegram

MR. WILSON IN SYMPATHY WITH THE NEGRO RACE

Knows, as Southern Man, How Sincerely Heart of the South Desires Its Advancement.

ILLUSTRATES HIS SENTIMENT WITH STORY.

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The University Commission on the

Southern Race Question

This organization of Southern white college men is destined to do inestimable good in the South.

Heretofore the South has maintained that it knew all about the Negro question and if left alone would settle it. But the South has always gone about the handling of all questions where the Negro was concerned without consulting in the

least the latter's wishes in the matter. But the Southern University Commission has adopted the

plan of studying the Negro question in the Southern Colleges and Universities with the view of arriving at a solution that will do

justice to both the Negroes and the whites. In his opening address before the recent session of the

Commission in Washington, Dr. S. C. Mitchell said that "inclusion

and not exclusion must be the policy pursued on all race ques-

tions." The Negro question can never be settled with the Negro

left out of the settlement. As the editor of the Colored Alabamian

well says, "there is a Negro side to this great question that only

the Negro can tell, and the money spent on conferences and commis-

sions where the Negro is not there to tell his side of the question, is

thrown away."

The work of the University Commission was recently reflected in

Norfolk in the appointment of a committee of young white men to

work in conjunction with a committee of colored men for the civic improvement of the race in this

DEC 16 1914
WOULD UPLIFT NEGRO RACE

President In Sympathy With Efforts Of College Men.

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New York Press

WILSON URGES STUDY OF NEGRO QUESTION

Candor and Sympathy Needed for Advancement, He Says.

RACE COMMISSION MEETS IN CAPITAL

Speaker Asserts Segregation, Even in Towns, Is Justifiable.

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Candor Needed, Wilson Says.

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"I think that is a very profound human fact. You cannot hate a man you know. And our object is to know the needs of the negro."

Believes in Segregation.

At the opening session of the commission Dr. J. H. Dillard of the University of Virginia said he was satisfied there was a growing sentiment among the white and negro leaders in the South in favor of the education of the latter race.

In his annual report Dr. Brough referred to segregation as "a moot question," which formed the only cloud on the horizon at this time.

"Segregation in the departments of the public service, railway and street cars, and even in cities, may be exceedingly just," he said, "but the idea of farm segregation as a means of giving the white man a better chance in agricultural and industrial competition with the negro seems a travesty upon Anglo-Saxon superiority and an injustice to the negro."

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Racial Co-operation - Conferences, White.

ST. CLIPPING FROM
ST. PAUL, MINN.
DISPATCH

New York Herald

15 December 1914

TO HELP NEGRO, WILSON'S RACE PROBLEM POLICY

SEPARATE SCHOOLS NEEDED FOR NEGRO

Dr. M. P. E. Groszmann, Here
for N. E. A., Says They
Are "Different."

Separate schools for negroes because they must be educated differently from children of the Caucasian race, are advocated by M. P. E. Groszmann, educational director of the National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children. Not that negro children are inferior to white children, Dr. Groszmann said, but "different." He arrived for the N. E. A. convention today.

Different Same as Italians.

"They are different from our children, the same that the Italian children and the Polish children are different," he declared. "The negro child does not represent the Caucasian race, and living among us, it must go through the experiences we have before it will be a child like our children. I believe that eventually, the negro will contribute to the good of mankind—after the negro has become educated. We cannot and should not expect from that race now, the accomplishments of our race, because the negro has not been educated.

Cannot Tell His Plane.

"We cannot tell now what the negro will contribute to the world. We cannot tell till it is learned where his plane lies, what his capabilities are. He is undeveloped. It will not do to say that because he has done little so far, he is inferior. Is the man who can design and build a cathedral such as the cathedral at Cologne inferior to the man who can write letters?—His plane, his life, is different. We cannot discriminate between the two, because both may be learned."

Question Presented First Time.

The negro question will be presented at this meeting of the National Educational association for the first time. Dr. Grossmann is president of the department of special education, which will hold sessions in the Madison school.

Approximately 400 delegates had registered at the Armory at noon. It is expected this number will be greatly increased before night.

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The Country Life Conference.

Louisville has the distinction of honoring this week of entertaining a most notable body of visitors gathered here for the purpose of participating in the Conference on Country Life.

For some years there has been, from the forum and through the press, persistent reiteration of the question: "What's the matter with the country?" It is very generally agreed that there are many things the matter; that there is much to be remedied; that "the old home ain't what it used to be" and that the problem of making the country keep pace in production and in proportionate population with the city is one to command the attention of the nation's best thinkers.

Some of the foremost exponents of rural advancement will take part in this week's conference in Louisville. In so far as possible the work of the conference is to be practical. It is not an assemblage of orators and theorists. The various demonstrations are to cover the activities of an organized, up-to-date rural community. Leaders in various lines of co-operative endeavor will point the way to improve the homes, the schools, the churches, the farms and the general agricultural, economical and social conditions.

To-day marks the opening of the meeting, which is to continue for four days. A congregation of such magnitude and of such wealth of material and experience should be a tremendous influence for rural improvement in the South. Louisville is pleased to welcome the Conference on Country Life and to express the hope that its deliberations may be productive of much good.

New York Sun

WILSON ILLUSTRATES HIS VIEW OF NEGROES

"Can't Hate a Fellow I Know,"
President Quotes From
Charles Lamb.

Philadelphia Eve. Telegraph

DEC 17 1914

CO-OPERATION OF RACES DISCUSSED

Large Crowds Hear Bratton
and Booker Washington
Speak to the Sociological Congress at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—The co-operation of the races for the purpose of bettering conditions in the South, as discussed by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, of Jackson, Miss., and Booker T. Washington, head of the large negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., attracted large crowds at the afternoon session of the Southern Sociological Congress here today.

At the morning and night sessions the general subject of "The Church and Social Service" was discussed by able speakers.

Bishop Bratton pointed out the necessity of race co-operation in church work as a contributory factor in laying the foundation for the solution of the race problem.

"The first point of co-operation for the two races in this," he said, "is the example of a solid religious faith and justice; the second is the points of contact in their churches and schools and the sharing with them the benefits of our great public school system. But above all is to live the gospel."

The bishop took to task extremists of both races.

Negroes Sing.

Following the address of Bishop Bratton, former Governor Mann, who occupied a seat on the platform called on Major R. R. Moton, a leading negro of Virginia, to lead the colored portion of the audience in singing. "Climb, Climb Up Higher," and "Down on the Suwanee River," brought rounds of applause.

Booker Washington in discussing race co-operation in securing law and order, pointed to the sociological congress as one of the best means of bringing the two races to a better understanding of each other, as well as the needs and aspirations of the negro. His subject was "How Can the Negro in the South Do His Part in Using This Congress to Bring About Better Conditions." He said:

"We can use this organization to spread an influence among our people for the prevention of crime. In spite of all that may be said in palliation, there is too much crime committed by our people in all parts of the country. We should let the world understand we are not going to hide crime simply because it is committed."

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"I know myself as a Southern man how sincerely the heart of the South desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines, and everything that can be done in that direction is of the highest value. It is a matter of common understanding."

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MR. WILSON WOULD HELP THE NEGRO

Expresses His Sincere Interest in Welfare of the Race to University Commission.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1,502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

President Wilson to-day told the University Commission on the Southern race question, which is in session here, that he is sincerely interested in the work of the organization for the betterment of the negro. Mr. Wilson's remarks are of timely interest, in view of the recent clash between Mr. Wilson and a delegation of negroes who went to the White House to protest against it.

"I am very glad to express my sincere interest in this work and sympathy with it," Mr. Wilson said. "There is a charming story told about Charles Lamb. The conversation in his little circle turned upon some man who was not present, and Lamb, who, you know, stuttered, said:—'I hate that fellow.' His friend said:—'Charles, I didn't know you knew him.' He said:—'I-h don't; I-h can't hate a fellow I-h know.' I think that that is a very profound human fact. You cannot hate a man you know. And our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and for our good."

ted by black people."

The Church Criticized.

Prof. J. R. Howerton, of Washington and Lee University, was the principal speaker at the night session, his address was on "The Present Social Order in Conflict With the Ideals of the Church."

Holding that the ideals of the church are the ideals of its members, at least the ruling class of them, Professor Howerton asserted that no form of privilege or exploitation has not at one time or another claimed the sanction of the church.

ton, Mass.

JOURNAL

JUNE 1914

RACE PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Sociological Conference
Opens at Sagamore
on June 30.

Race problems, with special reference to the negro, the Asiatic and the Jew, will be the general subject for the eighth annual Sagamore Sociological conference at Sagamore Beach June 30 and July 1 and 2, according to announcements included with the 58c invitations recently sent out by the officers. President George W. Coleman, Secretary Arthur J. Crockett, and the Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis, historian.

The program will open with the singing of folk songs of various nations by Henry Gideon, organist and choir master of Temple Israel, Boston, and Mrs. Constance Ramsay Gideon of Patchesham Park, Surrey, Eng. Among the speakers who will deal with topics akin to the general subject will be Professor Daniel Evans, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary; the Rev. W. N. DeBerry, pastor of a negro church at Springfield; the Rev. B. F. Riley, D.D., of Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. William Elliot Griffiths, D.D., L.H.D., of Ithaca, N. Y.; Peter Clark Macfarlane, Robert Haven Schauffer, and Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell.

The first conference of leaders of open forums will be held at the close of these meetings. It is hoped by Mr. Coleman, who is a member of the Boston City Council and is leader of the Ford Hall meetings, that this latter conference will develop into an annual one.

DELEGATION WILL
REPRESENT CITY

Appointed by Duncan May to Attend Conference on Edu- cation in the South Next Month

Delegates have been appointed by Duncan May, President of the Business Men's League, to represent Montgomery at the Conference on Education in the South to be held in Louisville, Ky., April 7-10. Community life will be the chief topic of discussion at the conference. Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to England, will preside over the meeting.

Exceedingly low railroad rates have been secured on the lines that enter Louisville. President May is anxious for Montgomery to be well represented. The following have been appointed as delegates:

R. D. Quisenberry, M. B. Houghton, Charles L. Gay, J. C. Haas, George W. Jones, Thomas M. Oliver, Lucien Loeb, C. L. Floyd, John D. Cody and Bruce Kennedy, and Mrs. A. B. Meyer, Mrs. Frances Hagan and Mrs. Thomas M. Owen.

oston, Tex.

NEGRO PROGRESS DISCUSSED IN MEMPHIS MEET

By Associated Press.

Memphis, May 8.—"Hindrances to Negro Progress" was the general subject before the delegates of the Sociological Congress when they gathered for the morning session of today's meetings. The lack of proper home life, living conditions in cities, their religious conditions and their future as workers were discussed by able speakers.

At the afternoon meeting various phases of "the church and social service" made up the program.

Tonight the Sociological Congress will meet in conjunction with the opening session of the National Conference on Charities and Corrections.

With more than 1200 delegates and visitors already on hand, and all details of arrangements completed, the opening session of the National Conference on Charities and Corrections will be held here tonight. The conference will continue until May 15.

The Southern Sociological Congress and other national charitable organizations which have been holding meetings here during the past few days will meet with the national conference, which will be addressed by the president, Prof. Graham Taylor.

of Chicago.

During the next week, two sessions will be held daily and the intervening time be occupied by sectional meetings. Various meetings of the affiliated organizations also will be held, interspersed by various forms of entertainment, under the direction of the local committees.

The American Association of Societies for Organized Charity opened its annual meeting with a general session today. J. P. Kranz, general secretary of the Memphis Associated Charities, and Fred S. Hall of the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation were the principal speakers.

In addition to this, the Association of Charity Officials, the National Probation Association and the National Jewish Charities also held meetings today.

Chicago Inter Ocean

MAY 8 - 1914

CO-OPERATION IS CALLED CHIEF HOPE OF NEGROES

Races Must Work Together for Betterment of Conditions in South, Is Sociological Congress' Advice.

[By the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—Co-operation of the races for the betterment of conditions in the South was discussed by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton of Jackson, Miss., and Booker T. Washington, head of the large negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., at sessions here today of the Southern sociological congress. Bishop Bratton pointed out the necessity of race co-operation in church work as a factor in laying the foundation for the solution of the race problem.

"We of the white race have had full twelve centuries more of civilization," declared Bishop Bratton. "Through the same faith that has transformed our own strong race from Anglo-Saxon savagery we are to take this large segment of the world's people here at our own doors and raise them from superstition and degradation to a place in which they can help build the social, economic and religious order for which we are striving.

"What is to happen if the negro loses the guidance of religion at this critical point of his development I tremble to predict."

Booker Washington pointed to the sociological congress as one of the best means of bringing the two races to a better understanding of each other.

ST LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT

MAY 8 - 1914

SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGISTS HEAR BOOKER WASHINGTON.

Negro Educator Speaks on Race Co-Operation—Charity Officials in Convention.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 7.—"Church and social service" was discussed at today's session of the Southern Sociological

Conference. Among the speakers were A. M. Bruner, Chicago, and Dr. W. H. Singerland, New York City.

Booker T. Washington, head of the negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., spoke on "Race Co-Operation."

In addition to the continued sessions to-day of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, the National Probation Association and the Conference on Truant and Delinquent Children, the American Association of Officials of Charity and Corrections held its preliminary session. The latter organization necessarily is restricted in membership and questions pertinent to the work of such officials were discussed.

"The Immigration and the Panama Canal" was the general topic discussed at the Jewish conference. The speakers were Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York, and Maurice Epstein, Galveston, Tex.

A round-table discussion on "Probation Responsibility

The progress of the colored race in the United States is a question which should appeal for solution with especial force to representative white people of the South. It is essentially a Southern question and one that will never be properly or finally answered in any program or compromise which lacks the endorsement of white residents of the old slave States.

The University Commission of the Southern Race Question was assured by President Wilson on Tuesday that he trusted its members "to see this great question from every angle." The justification for that confidence must be found in future concrete improvement in the lot of the colored population, traceable to the advice and encouragement of white neighbors.

New York Times

16 December 1917

WILSON WOULD AID NEGROES

Says South Desires Advancement of Race on Sensible Lines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson today told the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, made up of representatives of eleven Southern colleges, that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good."

Dr. C. H. Brough of the University of Arkansas, Chairman of the commission, told the President the commission was organized to make an impartial study of the race question from the standpoint of the negroes' economic, hygienic, civic, and moral betterment.

"I think that men like yourselves can be trusted to see this great question at every angle," said the President. "There isn't any question, it seems to me, into which more candor needs to be put, or more thorough human good feeling, than this. I know myself as a Southern man how sincerely the heart of the South desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines, and everything that can be done in that direction is of the highest value. It is a matter of common understanding."

NEW YORK EVENING POST

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July 1914

NEGRO WANTS "A MAN'S CHANCE."

The Rev. W. N. de Berry Makes a Plea for the Colored Man.

SAGAMORE BEACH, Mass., July 1.—The topic of a paper prepared by the Rev. William N. de Berry, of Springfield, for presentation at the Sagamore Sociological conference to-day was entitled "What the Negro Wants." He summed up his conclusions in these words:

"The educated negro wants a man's chance; no more and no less."

He pleaded for better industrial and educational opportunities for the negro, and urged that the negro "who has complied with the legal conditions for voting be allowed to cast a vote that shall be counted."

The Rev. Benjamin F. Riley, ex-president of Howard College, spoke on "What We Can Do for the Negro."

"Unlike the Indian," said he, "the negro would decline to be made a national ward. He asks not for a fish, but for a hook. The fundamental need is moral training in its elementary form. In close connection with this should be the elementary education of the negro."

Benjamin F. Riley

Rebelle

WILSON WOULD ASSIST NEGROES SYSTEMATICALLY

Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson today told the universities commission on the Southern race question that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and to systematically help him in every way possible for his good and our good." Discussing the California anti-Japanese law, President Wilson told callers he does not think Federal legislation is effective, but that this and similar problems are State questions. Such alien laws, he said, should not interfere with Federal treaties.

Racial Co-operation - 1914

Conferences, White.

Notes of the Conference

Dr. John Lee Coulter, who will participate in the Business Men's Conference at The Seelbach this afternoon, is special agent of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, and one of the commission of five appointed by President Wilson last year to make a study of rural credits in Europe.

Harry Hodgson, of Athens, Ga., who will debate phases of the rural credits question with Dr. John Lee Coulter at the Business Men's Conference this afternoon, is secretary and treasurer of a large chemical and fertilizer business.

Dr. H. G. Shearin, principal of Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky., is among the conference delegates.

Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, director of the State Experiment Station at Griffin, Ga., previous to his present work, served seven years as professor of cotton industry at the State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

A. P. Bourland, executive secretary of the Conference, said yesterday he had received letters from a number of bankers over the country to the effect that their intention to attend the conference had to be foregone because of the urgent business of getting their affairs ready for the early establishment of the new currency system.

Many Louisville citizens and persons from out of town who are not conference visitors inspected the displays at the Armory yesterday.

What the parcel post system has done to bring the farm and city in closer relation has been the source of exceptional interest.

Kentucky farmers are taking keen interest in the discussions of co-operation for betterment.

This is the second day of the conferences, which will conclude Friday night.

Bruce Kennedy, of Montgomery, Ala., general secretary of the Business Men's League of that city, is looking after the large Alabama delegation. He is a former managing editor of the Montgomery Advertiser.

Rural churches are not paying their pastors sufficiently, in the opinion of the Rev. W. E. Arnold, of Danville, Ky.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Young, of Bowling Green, favors a back-to-the-farm movement.

Farmers' clubs, in the opinion of A. D. Wilson, of the University of Minnesota, should be organized in every county.

Co-operative marketing, one of the most important subjects before the farmers' conference, will be considered at to-day's meeting.

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Africa, Current | 13. Fairs |
| 2. Agriculture | 14. Health |
| a. Labor Conditions | 15. Health Week |
| b. Agricultural Credits | 16. Hospitals, Nurse Training |
| c. Conditions and Improvement | 17. Immigration |
| 3. Amalgamation | 18. Insurance |
| 4. Banks | 19. Jim Crow Laws |
| 5. Bibliography | 20. Juries |
| 6. Church | 21. Juvenile Delinquency |
| 7. Cities | 22. Killings |
| 8. Conferences, Farmers' | 23. Ku Klux Klan |
| 9. Court Decisions Affecting the Negro | 24. Labor |
| 10. Crime | a. Migration |
| 11. Discrimination | 25. Lawyers |
| 12. Education | 26. Medical Associations |
| a. Commencements | 27. Missions, Foreign |
| b. Colleges, etc., | 28. N.A.A.C.P. |
| c. Common Schools, Improvement of | 29. National Organizations |
| d. Common Schools, Condition | 30. Newspapers and Magazines |
| e. Denominational Schools | 31. Nurses |
| f. Federal Aid | 32. Parks and Recreation |
| g. Illiteracy | 33. Policemen and Firemen |
| h. Industrial Schools | 34. Political |
| i. Libraries | a. Elections |
| j. Money for Negro | b. Party Affiliation |
| k. Phelps-Stokes Fund | c. Office Holdings |
| l. Reformatories | d. Suffrage |
| m. Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions | e. Politics, Women in |
| n. Self Help | 35. Population |
| o. Scholarship and other Distinctions | 36. Property |
| p. Summer Schools, Chautauquas | 37. Race Problem |
| q. Supervisors of Rural Schools | a. Africa |
| r. Teachers' Institutes, County | b. Asia |
| s. Teachers' Association, State | c. Central America and Mexico |
| | d. Europe |

- 37. Race Problem (cont.)
 - e. Moving Pictures
 - f. United States
 - g. South America
 - h. West Indies
- 38. Race Relations
- 39. Racial Consciousness
- 40. Real Estate Dealers
- 41. Secret Societies
- 42. Segregation
 - a. Rural
- 43. Social Conditions, Improvement of
- 44. Soldiers
 - a. Photographs
- 45. Temperance
- 46. Tuskegee Institute
- 47. Women's Work
- 48. Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.